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# THE GUARDIAN

London Monday August 9 1971 4p

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9.45 a.m. home

Held in remand centre  
Deaths walk: driver cleared

OUR CORRESPONDENT  
Ricardo Gaynor, aged 56, was in a remand centre yesterday after failing to appear in court because he did not receive a telegram telling him the date of the hearing.

Sunny and...  
Christopher Perry, chairman of the Watchdog Council, yesterday said: "It is very hard to prove that it was a dog that killed the child. The dog was not seen at the scene. The child was alone. The dog was not seen at the scene. The child was alone. The dog was not seen at the scene. The child was alone."

Mr Gaynor was arrested on Tuesday, three weeks after he had appeared for the first time at the Crown Court. He was charged with the murder of a child who called six times at his home but did not go to the door.

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Picked men  
The urban council at Rugeley, Staffordshire, is to use local unemployed men instead of outside contractors for road repairs. More than 200 are out of work in town.

## Soldiers shot as Belfast riots go on

By SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Two soldiers received minor flesh wounds in the arm when they were shot Belfast last night as the weekend of violence continued. Barricades were again in the Falls Road, vehicles were burned and soldiers, police, and crabs were heavily stoned.

Continued anger over the shooting of a civilian by the army on Saturday seemed to motivate much of last night's trouble, and an army announcement yesterday that civilians wounded in Belfast riots on Saturday were not shot by soldiers had no moderating effect.

A Land-Rover patrol in the Falls Road area was stoned last night by a crowd before it was dispersed with rubber bullets. Two shots were fired at another Land-Rover near Lurgan, County Armagh, but no one was hurt.

The two soldiers who were wounded in Belfast were involved in separate shooting incidents. One was a Parachute Regiment sentry on top of the Springfield Road police station and the other was in a mobile patrol on the Grosvenor Road when three shots were fired at it.

A mob of about 50 hijacked and set light to a Belfast Water Board lorry near the junction of Falls Road and Leeson Street, Belfast, and gas cylinders which it was carrying exploded. It is believed several people were slightly hurt. At Larnie, three explosions rocked a power station, without affecting supplies.

Although police and troops had expected a troublesome weekend in the Province, the violence that erupted on Saturday afternoon had a perfectly understandable trigger in a mechanism. Crowds began to form in Springfield Road hours after troops had shot and killed the driver of a van who they alleged, had shot at their barracks as he drove past on Saturday.

The confusion over the circumstances of this shooting yesterday continued and deepened considerably. A statement was expected from the army during the day in which it was also expected that the army's original case for shooting the man was that he had shot at them would to some extent be vindicated. The statement, however, had not been issued by early evening.

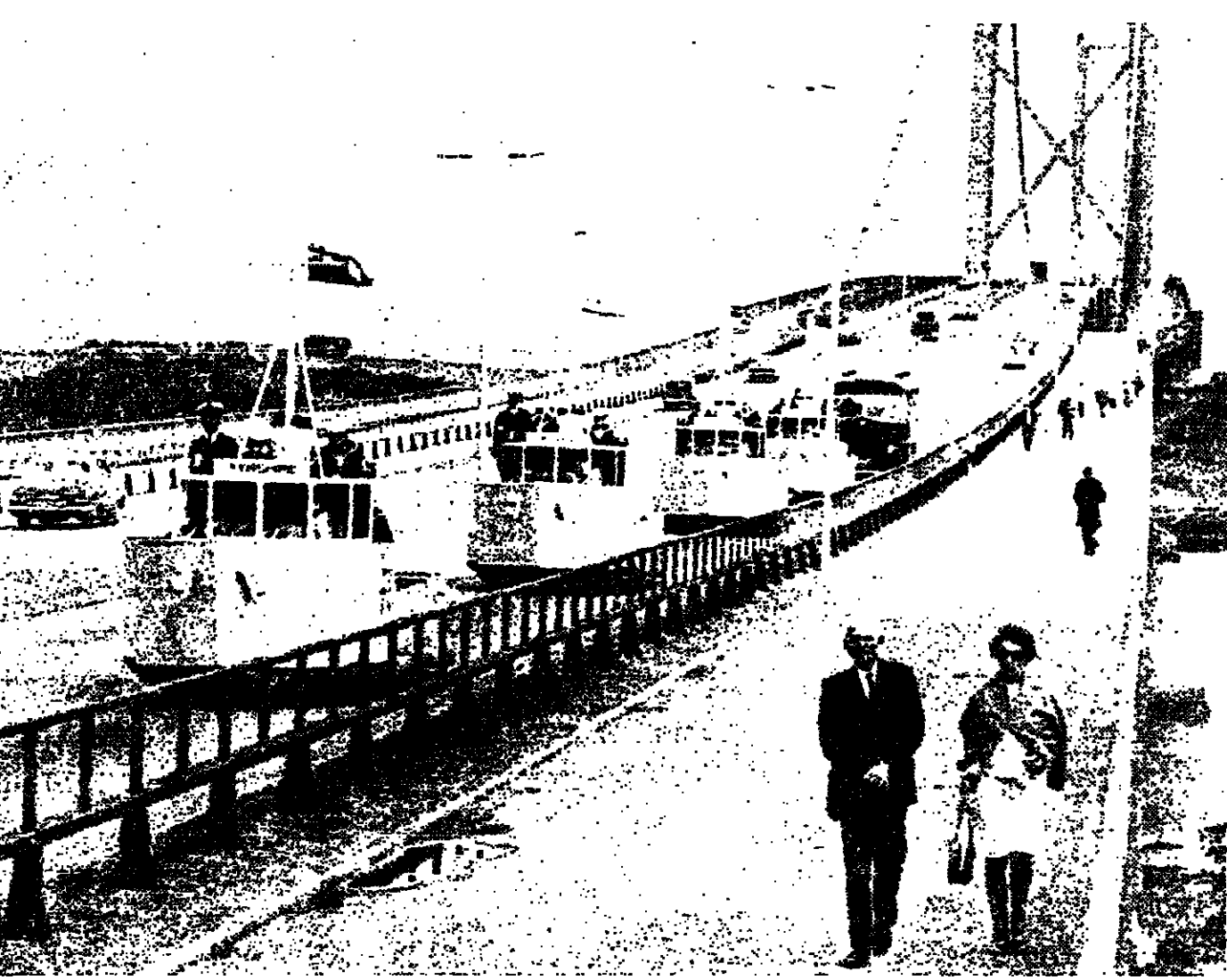
Forensic tests  
It is understood that forensic tests have revealed the presence of lead particles on the hands of the dead man, Mr Henry Thornton, aged 28, the father of the child. Some army officers feel this is consistent with their view that Mr Thornton had held and fired a gun, probably a revolver.

But the army also carried out a test of the grey Austin van in which the man was driving, to see if it would backfire easily and cause the noise which witnesses to the incident claim the sentry mistook for shots. The van did backfire during the test and, according to a soldier who heard it, "it certainly did sound like a shot."

Some soldiers believe that the gun they allege Mr Thornton was holding was snatched from his hands after the army had shot him and that it disappeared among the crowd, according to a pre-arranged plan. But there is a serious hole in this military argument which would bear close examination:

1 Why would the driver of a van, in which there was also a passenger, himself open fire at a target that was on his right-hand side, as was the Springfield Road barracks? Would he not let his passenger do the shooting?

2 Why travel in such a direction that the target was to the right of the car? Not only would this render shooting difficult, but in this particular instance would mean that the driver would have had to make his escape into a heavily



Royal Navy "warships" crossing the Firth of Forth by road yesterday. Models built on trucks were travelling from Rosyth to Edinburgh to begin rehearsals for the Navy's part in the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, which begins on August 20.

## Games sex test failed

Mrs. Maria Hartman, secretary of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, is asking for a report on a competitor who withdrew from the Pan American games in Cali, Colombia, after failing a sex test. The result of a smear test, showing that the girl competitor did not match the chromosome count required for eligibility, became available after she had already taken part in one event at the games. The girl competitor was an overseas visitor in the Women's AA Championships in London last month.

## Grim account

Two Cambodian soldiers, being chased by police after they had failed to pay the bill in a Phnom Penh restaurant yesterday, turned a grenade on their pursuers. One man was killed and seven soldiers and two civilians injured.

## Sea rescue

Three cross-Channel ferries and a hovercraft went to the aid of the motor yacht *Hispania* when her engines broke down off the French coast. The yacht, with four children among its passengers, was eventually taken in tow by a pilot boat to Calais.

## TV, radio—2

Arts ..... 8  
Business 14.15  
Home 5.7.13  
Like a ... 13.17  
Classified—13

## Pay deal rejected by shipyard workers

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Shop stewards who last week led out on unofficial strike 2,800 ancillary workers from Swan Hunter's Tyneside shipbuilding yards, were themselves defied yesterday when a meeting of strikers decided to reject an improved pay offer from the management. The decision, which was taken by ballot, was close and not expected by union officials and the shop stewards, who had decided unanimously on Saturday to recommend acceptance of the new offer.

The prospects for further negotiations now look bleak. The company has said it has made its final offer and no further negotiations between management and union representatives have been arranged. The strikers are not due to meet again until Friday.

The strike, which is now in its second week, caused the closure of Swan Hunter's five shipbuilding yards only hours after it began last Monday, and nearly 3,000 other workers have been laid off. Work on ships worth nearly £100 million is halted and Mr. Tom McIvor, the managing director, said on Friday that the consortium was losing £200,000 a week on rates and on salaries for office workers alone.

The Swan Hunter group made a loss of £8 million on shipbuilding last year. This year it has already experienced a strike of seven weeks by fitters in the shipbuilding yards and another of 17 weeks by fitters in the two Tyne ship repair yards, which were closed

at the meeting, which was arranged only on Friday evening. The strikers include crane drivers, fitters, fire patrol men, safety officers, cleaners, and labourers who assist skilled workers. They are the lowest paid shipyard workers.

They feel that their wages have fallen behind those of other shipyard workers and those of general workers in other shipyards in the North-east. Although their present pay agreement with Swan Hunter does not run out until December, they have decided that they must achieve a rate immediately equivalent to that of general workers in other Tyne yards.

Alderman Andrew Cunningham, the northern regional organiser of the GIMU, who arranged the talks on Friday which led to the new pay formula, said yesterday that he would not comment on the decision to reject it. "I have nothing to say to you about this," he said. "I blame the press for the way the case was presented over the weekend."

Best offer  
Mr Ken Baker, the national industrial officer of the General Municipal Workers' Union, who has been conducting the negotiations, said yesterday that he thought this offer was the best the strikers would get. "We feel we have moved the management as far as they can be moved," he said. "I do not anticipate any further meetings with the management at present."

Mr McIvor said yesterday afternoon: "We are naturally disappointed. I feel that the company has done everything possible to achieve a settlement. I really do not see what more we can do. We are now waiting for an official report from the union."

Mr William Porter, Newcastle district secretary of the GIMU, said after the meeting yesterday that he was "shocked and disappointed" by the decision to reject the offer. He said the meeting in the Ritz Cinema at Wallsend was attended by about 1,100 strikers and about 100 had abstained from voting in the ballot. There were 417 votes in favour of accepting the offer and 462 against a majority of only 45 in favour of continuing the strike.

It is possible that the ballot might have been narrowly in favour of accepting the new offer if the meeting had been better attended. Fewer than half the ancillary workers were

## More UCS yards to vote

By JOHN KERR

After a weekend lull in the crisis at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders — the first breather the men have taken since Mr Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, announced the plans for closures and redundancies 10 days ago — the campaign to force a change of Government policy will be resumed and extended this morning.

The coordinating committee of shop stewards who have organised the "work-in" at Clydebank will call for a vote of solidarity from 6,000 workers returning from holiday at the company's three other yards — Govan, Scotstoun and Linthouse. Meetings have been arranged at all the yards to be addressed by local conveners of shop stewards.

Mr Bob Dickie, the Clydebank convenor, said yesterday: "We shall be giving the men a full report of the situation and asking for a reaffirmation of the decision they took before going on holiday to resist any closure or redundancy."

In the light of the popular success of the Clydebank "work-in", there is little doubt that the other yards will follow suit with enthusiasm.

The coordinating committee will be operating with enhanced prestige as a result of the invitation from Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, to have further talks in London today. A delegation of shop stewards will fly south to meet Sir John after discussing the reaction of workers at Govan, Scotstoun, and Linthouse.

The committee say they have no idea of the proposals the Minister may wish to discuss with them. But they see the invitation as a sign of at least some readiness on the part of the Government to consider a more flexible plan of action over UCS.

They suggest that the Government was surprised and taken aback at the strength of opposition made clear to Mr Davies and Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary for Scotland, in Glasgow, last week. As Mr Dickie put it: "They were impressed that this opposition came not only from serious business and commerce, and all sections of the community."

Whether Sir John Eden will give any ground where Mr Davies stood firm remains to be seen. But for the purposes of this morning's meetings in the yards, the coordinating committee can at least claim to have gained a tactical advantage.

There should be a clearer

Leader comment, page 10

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Doubts on US dollar

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 8

overseas trade balance being in deficit for the first time for many years. It was claimed that such a step would help to reverse the high and rising unemployment in the United States. The method of devaluation suggested was to get the International Monetary Fund to persuade other countries to revalue their currency in relation to the dollar.

In a statement in reply, the Treasury claims that the views of the subcommittee do not reflect any wide body of Congressional information. It said: "No discussion is planned or anticipated in respect to exchange rate realignment at the IMF or elsewhere."

It is also claiming that devaluing the dollar would not have any great effect on the domestic economy. The fact is that the dollar has been at an appreciable discount in many markets of most countries for some time.

Dealing with murder, the counsel said that in a period when the ratio of conviction was seven non-whites to one white, the comparable figure for persons held in prison under sentence of death was "well over 50 non-whites to one white."

Counsel submitted that these figures "cry out for a thorough investigation of the racial aspects of the death sentence," and that they could be explained only on the hypothesis of a deliberate sentencing policy. They added: "Judges have explicitly stated that the fact that the accused is

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## Lawyers press for deaths inquiry

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 8

The racial aspect of death sentences passed by the courts in South Africa cries out for thorough investigation, according to three prominent South African advocates who give statistics to show that many more non-whites than whites are sentenced to death. The advocates, Mr Rex Welsh, QC, Mr Sidney Kentridge, QC, and Mr C. Pienman, were to have given evidence at the trial last year of a university lecturer and anti-death penalty campaigner, Dr Barend van Niekerk, on a charge of contempt of court.

The charge arose from the publication by Dr van Niekerk of an article in the South African law journal on death sentences. The State alleged that Dr van Niekerk had imputed improper motives to Supreme Court judges "namely, that they discriminate unfavourably against non-whites in the imposition of the death penalty."

Dr van Niekerk was acquitted before the defence had completed its case. Now, "Acta Juridica," a journal issued by the law faculty at the University of Cape Town, has published the defence arguments in full for the first time. The advocates say there is "positive proof" that between 1947 and 1969 more than 120 non-whites were sentenced to death for rape. In the same period the death sentence was

murder charge  
bert Seymour Chambers, a factory worker of 50, was charged yesterday with the murder of a woman, Lilian Alice May, aged 58, of Lorne Road, Stretford, and is due to appear today.



## OVERSEAS NEWS

## King Hussein tries to break out of Arab blockade

From DAVID HIRST: Amman, August 8

King Hussein, completely master in his own house, is now trying to break out of the Arab blockade which was the price he paid for his victory over the guerrillas. The question is how much of his victory he will have to yield. If the army has anything to do with it—and it certainly does—he will yield little. Everywhere one

## Franco kite on NATO?

From our Correspondent

Madrid, August 8  
A statement in Washington at the weekend by Spain's Ambassador to NATO would be convenient and desirable, apparently represents a complete change in foreign policy.

Until now the Spanish Government, and specifically President Franco, has made it clear that Spain had no desire to join NATO even if an offer were made.

It is still not clear whether the statement by Don Jaime de Argüelles, expresses the official view. Foreign Ministry spokesmen in Madrid would say only that the Ambassador was expressing a personal opinion.

He declined to confirm or deny that there had been any volte face in Spanish policy.

It seems unlikely that the envoy would express any opinion without permission or disclosure it—as he did—to the official Spanish news agency. It is virtually certain that the agency required Government permission to publish the report.

It may have been an exercise in kite-flying to test the reactions of the Western world.

The United States has long promoted the idea that Spain should be incorporated in NATO, but some members, notably Britain, the Scandinavian and Benelux nations have opposed such a move because of their dislike of Franco's regime.

This "holier than thou" attitude amuses some observers here, because the liberal democratic standards do not apparently apply to the dictators in Portugal and Greece.

The strategic planners in the Pentagon have never been over sensitive about Spain's regime, and have always been more concerned about the Iberian peninsula.

Senator Argüelles gave vent to his opinion on an oddity important time, the anniversary of the signing of a renewal of the Spanish-US agreement, by which America retains further five-year leases on three air force bases and the Pinar nuclear submarine station at Rota—50 miles west of Gibraltar.

It was rumoured last year that the pact contained a secret clause that Spain agreed in principle to join NATO if the US persuaded the other members to extend an invitation.

This was never admitted by either signatory.

By coincidence, the US Government has virtually halved American military aid to Spain and there is little doubt that if Spain joins NATO she will demand an upward adjustment.

Spanish membership would also revitalise her programme for a satisfactory solution to the Gibraltar issue.

## Thieves shot

Six Nigerians convicted of stealing with violence motor tyres, welding cables, and paint valued at £887 have died before a firing squad, watched by a crowd of 50,000.

## TELEVISION

"PANORAMA" claims the first full-scale television profile of Golda Meir, a Prime Minister who keeps no diary, plans no memoirs, has one of the world's most sensitive jobs (BBC-1, 8.0). Elsewhere, Whicker talks to the West Indians who did go home from England ("The World of Whicker", ITV, 8.0). Later, another Frank O'Connor tale televised ("The Sinners", ITV, 9.0).

## BBC-1

11 25 a.m. Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.  
1 30 Watch with Mother.  
1 45-3 50 News.  
2 10 Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.  
2 20 Play School.  
2 40 Jackanory.  
2 55 It's Your Word.  
3 15 Pledge and Dixie.  
3 30 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.  
3 44 Abbott and Costello.  
3 50 News.  
4 20 Here's Lucy.  
4 45 He Said, She Said.  
5 2 Cars: The Mystery, part 1.  
5 30 Battle Royal: The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh review Household Troops at Aldershot.  
6 0 Panorama: Golda Meir, Israel's Prime Minister.  
9 0 News.  
9 20 Brett.  
10 10 Monty Python's Flying Circus.

## BBC-2

11 0-11 20 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.  
1 30 p.m. Cricket: Second Test—England v. India.  
6 57-7 0 Open University: Science 26.  
7 30 News.  
8 0 Best of High Chaparral.  
8 50 Call My Bluff.  
9 20 Family of Man: Death—six different approaches.

10 10 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Donald Crisp in "Seven Days in the Life of Andrew Pelham", part 6.  
10 40 News.  
10 45 Late Night Line-Up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)  
1 50 p.m. The Communicators: Books, Books, Books.  
2 15 Fencing.  
2 40 People to People: Spain.  
2 50 Matinee: "A Lesson in Love" with Robert Cote, Dulcie Gray.  
3 35 Tales of Edgar Wallace.  
4 40 Yak.  
4 55 Lost in Space.  
5 30 News.  
6 0 Soup on Sunday: Social Service Unit at St Martin-in-the-Fields.  
6 20 Crossroads.  
6 40 Opportunity Knocks!  
7 30 Coronation Street.  
8 0 World of Whicker: In the Caribbean.  
8 30 You're Only Young Twice.  
9 0 The Sinners.  
10 0 News.  
10 30 Name of the Game.  
11 55 Sing True: Leonard Pearce.

ANGLIA—2 15 p.m. Anglia News. 4 20 Romper Room. 4 55 Flipper. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 40 Opportunity Knocks. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Brian Connolly with Lord Sneyd-King. 10 45 Randall and Hopkirk. 11 38 Reflection.  
CHANNEL—1 0 p.m. Once Upon a Time. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday. 4 20

## Phnom Penh isolated from realities of war

From T. D. ALLMAN in Phnom Penh

The degree of satisfaction in viewing events in Cambodia seems to be in direct ratio to the temperature of the room and its proximity to the power nodes of this city.

In the offices of the Prime Minister and his deputy, the United States and South Vietnamese embassies, the offices of Defence, the offices of the air-conditioned and sure: chaos and destruction is transformed to optimistic statistics, all laid on the table for the visitor's consumption, together with imported cigarettes and Cambodian tea.

Phnom Penh has always been an artificial city. It was built most within the past hundred years, in a series of reclaimed swamps, the water of the surrounding river even today held back by a line of embankments. It was designed by the French, its palaces built in Thai style, and until the war began it was run for profit by the resident Vietnamese and Chinese. Its Cambodian elite looking more to France for promotion than to the surrounding countryside.

With the war 16 months old, Phnom Penh seems to have adopted a new kind of isolation and artificiality. The city is shabby and suffering from high prices.

Refugees have flown in and camp in the city, the municipal stadium, and along the river banks. There is much complaining about the shortages in the Khmer language, and much talk of ending the war now. But no one cheers any more as the busloads of soldiers go out to the front.

Austerity and militancy appear to have become fashions, rather than reactions to the country's desperate position. Young women wear the latest hairstyles and high-heeled shoes with their army fatigues; young men carry revolvers bought on the black market, and wear the most colourful shades of camouflage they can find.

Meanwhile, the poor cope

Cambodian girls playing soldiers. Military dress is often more of a fashion than a reaction to Cambodia's predicament

with food shortages and inflation. War-maimed children beg at the most profitable corners and cow-graze in the parks. One night, near the central market, I saw a refugee, in rags, lure a cat to him, and cut it apart with a pocket knife.

The war can be seen nightly from the riverside esplanade where the horizon glows red with the American bombs dropped on Communist supply trails. Aerial flares illuminate the night, and except on weekends, an AK-47 gunship circles the city, like a mechanical guardian angel.

But the talk in the salons, the cafés, among the élite, is of how things are going, or of politics, business, the black market value of the riel.

It is as though the city were populated by two different nations: the refugees, wearing their distrust and loss of dignity like badges, struggling to find enough to eat; and the bureaucrats, officers, students, businessmen, the people for whom the war has meant promotions and a revived sense of their own importance, discussing the war as though it were still confined to neighbouring countries.

Sympathetic diplomatic sources, especially the British and American, have a sense of their hopes for Cambodia on the Phnom Penh élite's sense of resolve, efficiency, commitment, and nationalism.

Undeniably, since throwing off the yoke of Prince Sihanouk's one-man rule, the élite have been freer, but afraid to make a decision. But its competence, to say nothing of its sense of the ridiculous, seems questionable.

"We must teach the peasants to live like us," said one young member of Parliament, who had been back to his constituency since the war began, sitting in his French-style living room, the hi-fi playing, and the Mercedes in the garage.

The war, of course, prevents Phnom Penh from administering much of the country. But the Phnom Penh Embassy, which has become an English school, and

slogans. There has been no real austerity, no real attempt to equitably distribute the basic necessities of life. Everything is available, if you have green dollars, but getting enough rice is an ordeal if you are not rich.

The combination of power and impotence that characterises Phnom Penh seems to be embodied in the National Assembly. Until last year, when it voted out Sihanouk, it was regarded as a rubber stamp. Since then, it has been careful to guard its prerogatives.

There was a month-long political crisis when the Prime Minister, Marshal Lon Nol, fell ill earlier this year, and more juggling is expected during the present trip to the United States by Sirik Matak, the Prime Minister's delegate.

The Assembly also periodically votes out Ministers it does not like. The latest victim was Khun Thay Ly, Minister of Trade who, according to local political sources, made the mistake of discussing too frankly the country's economic problems, and the rôle corruption plays in aggravating them.

The Assembly, however, had no choice but to approve an inflationary budget, which included a 40 per cent deficit. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Thum, one of the few high-ranking Cambodians ever to come under battle fire is another favourite target.

Phnom Penh's isolation from the concerns of the rest of the country is summed up in the present debate over the new Constitution of the Khmer Republic. The details provoke more discussion than the latest military news, or the economic situation. It is as though with the formation of the Khmer Republic the city has the chance to bring to life the chapters it memorised long ago in a French lycée civics textbook.

Even more characteristic is the scramble to learn English, which everyone seems to hope will provide the key to personal prosperity through access to American aid. Part of the old Vietnamese Embassy has become an English school, and

foreigners are constantly assailed by GI English: "Hey you. Number One. What is your name? Okay, okay."

The infatuation with the Americans, and the profits it is hoped they will bring the city, has produced some rather anaesthetic side effects. New bars called "Miami" and "Amigo" and the like have sprung up to cater for the American military trade. At night, in the hotel lobbies, English-speaking Cambodian girls, a little shaky in their new high heels, false eyelashes, and mini-skirts, have their thumbs pinned to their chests and utter a few before going upstairs with their American military boy friends.

The most striking thing about the whole phenomenon—the military fashions, the debate over a Constitution whose writ will not run far outside Phnom Penh, the struggle to learn English—is its lack of relevance to the struggle by the rest of the country to survive the war.

Some time ago, moved as he occasionally was to near apoplexy by the Phnom Penh Embassy, the everlastingly removed him, Prince Sihanouk shouted

at a group of bureaucrats and the students: "You are nothing, can you are neither prince nor peasant."

And yet on the gaming table of world politics, Phnom Penh is everything. It threw a Cambodian dice on the table last year. Now—engrossed in its English lessons—it makes polishes foreign aid, sends foreign soldiers to defend its suburbs, and is the only audible voice to a country caught in a sad lot of its own making.

"Victory is assured; we will fight on whatever happens; we Phnom Penh officials assure recently, a man whom I identified had not been out of high school since the war began and the not of its own making.

There are, of course, on officials, less hypocritical, including a number who already are disillusioned with the way things are going, see who would like to try to am the right if they could. But it is such silly stunts as that, as much the refugees and barred were the lack of powdered milk, can the overabundance of expensive cars that defines the stern and apparently the substantial of Phnom Penh's performance as a wartime capital.

## Sadat calls for union purge

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

President Sadat called Egyptian workers to purge their ranks of "opportunists" in a weekend speech to 250 trade union leaders in Cairo. This comes after reports of a Union of Egyptian Workers' and the Egyptian Workers' Union in the Sudan. The President pointedly emphasised Egypt's support for the 1969 revolution, which brought General Nurei to power.

The speech was part of a campaign extending to farm workers, businessmen, students, and intellectuals to next month's referendum on the proposed federation with Libya and Syria. Sudan plans to join next year. In his talks with the union leader, Mr Sadat outlined his plans for political reform.

Cairo Radio announced last week that Sadat had ordered an immediate investigation into a statement reportedly issued by the executive council of the General Union of Egyptian Workers. According to the Middle East News Agency, the statement was "a call to the Egyptian workers to support the bloody incidents taking place in the fraternal country, the Sudan, the Executive Council of the General Union of Egyptian Workers, firmly insists that the statement be withdrawn and the signatories be punished."

"The executive council hopes that the national unity of the Sudan will be preserved and

that the revolutionary forces will not be divided by conflicts at the moment when reaction and imperialism are plotting against the Arab nation."

President Sadat's warning about opportunists is to be taken seriously for he cannot afford any challenge to his position. It is a time when he refers to "centres of power" which he made before the purge of Ministers, political officials, civil servants, and journalists, suspected of involvement in last May's plot.

Independence

Egypt's workers, especially at the industrial centre of Helwan, near Cairo, have a record of independent action. It was in a day of on, Trinidad, petrol riots, and demonstrations with students in February, 1968, that President Nasser was prompted to formulate the March 30 programme which is regarded as the basis of President Sadat's reforms. In another independent move just after Nasser's death last September, the trade unions were unexpectedly swift to put in a pay claim.

The Beirut newspaper "Al-Nahar" has reported that President Sadat has already taken action against two prominent left-wingers suspected of having contributed to the publication of the trade union statement.

## India's marooned millions

From our Correspondent

Bombay, August 8  
Last week's floods in large parts of India have necessitated round-the-clock deployment of army boats and air force helicopters to rescue and supply the millions who have been marooned, especially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. After an aerial survey of the ravaged areas yesterday, Mrs Gandhi described this year's floods as a "grave national calamity."

The loss of life in recent days has not been heavy but thousands of houses have collapsed, entire villages and villages submerged, crops worth millions of pounds destroyed, and cattle washed away. In many places people have been seen trying to save themselves by clinging to the tails of water buffaloes who alone among domestic cattle, manage to swim in the swirling flood waters.

Patna and Baranasi refineries in Bihar are now out of danger but the district town of Monghyr on the bank of the Ganges looks like a huge lake. Incandescent rain in the Punjab and the lower reaches of the Himalayas have added to the flood havoc. Landslides have killed many and disrupted road communication. Among the hill states, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the roads have been totally cut off from the rest of the country is Simla, where 80,000 famished people have had to be given famine relief.

## US proposal for Sinai reported

Jerusalem, August 8

The Prime Minister, Mrs Meir, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, reported to the Cabinet here today on last week's talks with the US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Joseph Sisco, amid reports that Mr Sisco had submitted a proposal for Israeli withdrawal from most of the Sinai Peninsula over a two-year period.

In keeping with the secrecy imposed during the talks, no details of the report to the Cabinet were revealed, but the newspapers "Davar" and "Haaretz" said Mr Meir had rejected the outline proposal, which called for an initial Israeli withdrawal to 10 to 15 miles from the Suez Canal and the crossing of a token Egyptian military force. After six months Israeli troops would withdraw up to 36 miles from the canal and a United Nations force would then be stationed between Israel and Egyptian troops, the newspapers reported. Twelve months later the Israelis would withdraw to an unspecified demarcation line, returning most of Sinai to Egypt.

Israel's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said after returning to Washington that Mr Sisco had not brought any specific proposals for an interim settlement, but "there are some American

ideas on this score." He added: "The prospects for an interim agreement at this point are bright, because Israel insists on its terms for the reopening of the Suez Canal, and rightly so. Mr Rabin, who was reported today to have agreed to terms at his Washington post for the year, said the United States had not so far adopted an attitude of their own conditions for a partial agreement. 'Should they do so, the US would be repeating a mistake made by the UN, per my Dr Gunnar Jarring. The United States was serious, disrupted because Dr Jarring adopted a stand.'

First step

In Cairo, President Sadat told the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union that the reopening of the Suez Canal should be the first step towards complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

There could not be a partial agreement, he said, reopening the canal separate from a complete solution to the Middle East crisis.

Egyptian troops should cut the waterway to the east bank and there would be a month's ceasefire. President Sadat said. If Dr Jarring could not reach a final solution by the end of this period, Egyptian troops would have the right to liberate the land. — Reuters and UPI.

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# Indians keen to play up Gromyko visit

From Inder Malhotra: Bombay, August 8

The Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, arrived in New Delhi this evening and immediately began discussions with his Indian counterpart, Mr Swaran Singh. Judging by newspaper reports uniformly attributed to official sources, the Indian Government has decided to play up the Gromyko visit as a sign of Soviet solidarity with India at a critical juncture, and Mrs Gandhi has waived protocol in deciding to host dinner in his honour.

More important, India's relations with the United States have fallen lower than ever before. On the eve of Mr Gromyko's arrival here, New Delhi lodged a strong protest with Washington against America's military and diplomatic support for President Yahya Khan which had "emboldened him to issue threats of total war."

India's protest Note described American policy as "hostile to India." What has particularly angered India is that America continues to press for the stationing of United Nations personnel on both sides of the last Pakistan border to "shift the focus of international interest" from Pakistani genocide to yet another Indo-Pakistani dispute.

## More careful

It is in this context that Indian officials have hailed Mr Gromyko's sudden decision to end his visit to New Delhi. A spokesman of the Indian Foreign Office declared: "It is a visit of peace rather than one involving any kind of hysteria."

The Russian Foreign Minister's hosts hope that he will visit some refugee camps where he might also meet Bangla Desh leaders. Russian policy has, in fact, zigzagged considerably. President Podgorny first issued a public letter to General Yahya which displeased Pakistan. Thereafter the Russians became more careful about Islamabad's susceptibilities. But what appears from here to be a Washington-Peking-Islamabad axis may change Russia's stance.

The outcome of Mr Gromyko's New Delhi talks may be clear on Wednesday night after he and Mr Swaran Singh

have signed a joint communiqué. Mr Swaran Singh returned to New Delhi from the border town of Amritsar in the Punjab to welcome Mr Gromyko. While there he warned President Yahya that if he was rash enough to start a military misadventure he would get "a fitting reply."

Meanwhile Mrs Gandhi has once again discouraged reports about the imminent recognition of Bangla Desh. She told a meeting in Lucknow that while Bangla Desh would be recognised at the appropriate time, she did not think this was possible in the foreseeable future.

Rival parties have started making political capital out of the Government's unwillingness to accord recognition to the East Pakistan independence movement. Jana Sangh volunteers have been courting arrest in hundreds every day on this issue. The party mobilised several thousand Moslems, including women, to demonstrate outside Mrs Gandhi's residence.

Congress has been bringing processions to the Prime Minister's house to express support for the Government's policy and a party rally is planned for tomorrow. On Wednesday an all-party meeting will demand immediate recognition for Bangla Desh.

## Footballers on bribe charge

The West German Football Association have charged two more professional players with accepting bribery.

The players, Hans Arnold of VfB Stuttgart and his former teammate Hartmut Weiss, now of Stuttgarter Kickers, are the fifth and sixth professionals to have been charged. The others have been suspended for periods ranging from one year to life.



# Albanians keep to easy-going line

First of two articles from Tirana by KENNETH AMES

Ten years after her break with the Soviet Union, Albania remains the most starkly austere country in Europe, a nation of two million people, curiously proud of their modest achievements and grateful they are not beholden to the Russians for anything.

Yet huts of Stalin and Lenin adorn Tirana's main broad boulevard. Stalin dominates most other Albanian town squares. The principal street in the port of Durres is named Boulevard Stalin, and newly minted Albanian stamps include portraits of the Soviet dictator.

"We have no quarrel with the Russian people," one Albanian party official explained. "Our quarrel is with their leadership."

For 10 years, Albania has been the most constant European ally of Mao Tse-tung. In that period the Chinese have pumped in several hundred million dollars of development aid and credit — the best estimate by Western diplomats here is between \$300 millions and \$400 millions — a good boost to industrialisation but falling far short of what the Albanians would like and could use.

Chinese assistance is being given at present in about 33 projects under the present five-year plan. The showpiece of Sino-Albanian cooperation is the Mao Tse-tung (or Mao Ce-dun in Albanian) textile factory in Berate, south of Tirana, the largest single industrial enter-

prise in the country, employing 6,500. Portraits of Mao are matched with those of General Hoxha, Albania's party leader, at intervals along the main highway. Mao Ce-dun, and the true Marxism-Leninism.

Evidence of Chinese assistance is everywhere. Although Albania has no privately-owned cars and few official cars, there is seemingly no shortage of lorries of all sizes and grades, most of them of Chinese origin.

Officials are unable to say how many Chinese technicians and specialists still remain in the country and, given the state of Albanian administration, it is entirely possible they do not know. Purportedly, their numbers have been drastically reduced in the last two or three years but groups of them can be seen at the most unlikely moments, usually heavily employed in eating or bouncing across the country crammed in Chinese-built mini-buses.

The Albanians have little contact with the Chinese: their official communications are usually channelled through one English-speaking member of the Chinese group and an English-speaking Albanian interpreter accompanying them.

But there is little or no friction between Albanians and the visitors, who are paid local rates in local currency. In contrast, the behaviour of the Chinese

favourably with their memories of Soviet assistance.

"One technician recalled: 'The Russians demanded special, higher wages, and were paid in roubles or hard currency which we could not afford.'

"They wanted special housing and other facilities and, above all, they seemed always to be drunk. I have never yet seen a drunken Chinese."

Other Albanians expressed admiration for Chinese discipline, precision, and their devotion to work. "We have much to learn from them," they said.

When it comes to work, the Albanians have much to learn from almost anybody. The overwhelming impression in any urban area at any time of the day is one of stupendous idleness.

Cafes are crammed with men who can stretch a doll's cup of Turkish coffee throughout a whole steaming morning. They stand in their hundreds at street corners idly gossiping for hours on end, presumably waiting until their women get through doing the work.

The textile factories have almost 90 per cent female labour. In the fields, there is a preponderance of women and old men. One of the profoundest mysteries of mysterious Albania is how she survives at all as an economic entity, given the apparent lack of effort and almost total unconcern of the

average Albanian for either politics or progress.

A doctor tried to illustrate the Albanian view of life in their way.

"We feel we have managed well for the past 10 years and can continue this way by ourselves. You must not over-estimate the level of Chinese involvement or of their aid—it has helped us but it has not been decisive."

"The point is that we feel we are truly independent, unlike, for instance, Poland or East Germany — and are capable of building as much industry as we need. Also, we are a nation easily contented and do not require much from life."

One of the few banned areas to foreigners is around the naval port of Vlorë, once a Soviet submarine base, commanding the narrow entrance to the Adriatic Sea.

The Soviet submarines have gone and it is improbable that there are any Chinese naval units there, although Chinese technicians may be working on construction and enlarging the base.

Although foreign visitors were permitted into Vlorë in 1970 they are at present excluded, ostensibly "because the road is broken." Since this is a fair description of any other Albanian road today, the excuse is transparent.

The ban coincided with considerable joint naval and air

activity off the South Albanian coast, exercises involving squadrons of MIGs, fast torpedo boats and frigates, and some persistent firing for several days from either heavy shore batteries or larger unseen naval vessels.

Albanians repeatedly insist on their need to defend themselves and their "Socialist achievements," although, when taxed, they are rarely able to say against whom.

There is compulsory military conscription for all men, who serve 18 to 24 months, depending on which branch of the armed forces they are in.

Young men and girls work in youth brigades, spending four to six weeks every summer alongside regular construction workers and men drafted from comfortable offices. Most of Albania's very limited railways, all developed since the Second World War, were constructed by youthful labour.

As an official explained: "We could probably construct roads and railways more efficiently and quickly with machinery, but that would involve importing machinery and in any case we form these labour brigades for ideological and political reasons, to give everybody an identity with manual labour."

Certainly, it is an interesting and unusual attempt at a classless society, and the Albanians are probably closer to it than any other European Communist State. — Washington Post.

# Australia counts cost of the tour

Sydney, August 8

The South African Rugby Union team left here for home tonight after an Australian tour which saw 700 people arrested after anti-apartheid protests and cast doubt on a South African cricket tour going ahead later this year.

Protests against apartheid and the all-white Springboks erupted at rugby grounds and outside hotels where they stayed during their six-week tour — a schedule met only by flying round the country in light aircraft because of the threat of domestic airline trade union action.

There has been criticism of the Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, for his support of the tour, and outraged protest at a state of emergency declared by the Queensland State Government to give its police greater powers to deal with demonstrators during the visit.

But support for tough police action and Mr McMahon's avowed attitude of keeping sport out of politics led observers to suggest he may now call a snap election on law and order.

Most of the Springboks' games were played behind barbed wire and police guards. Observers consider all-day Although the Springboks were under obvious strain, they won every match and became the first Springbok team to tour undefeated. None of their matches was successfully disrupted.

The cost to the State Governments for protecting the South Africans and guarding their 13 matches has been estimated at more than \$933,000. But the Australian Rugby Union announced tour profits of more than \$27,000.

As the team left its Sydney hotel for yesterday's last Test against Australia, a tear-gas canister was hurled, driving the Springboks back inside. And when the party left tonight about 100 demonstrators gathered at the airport to sing protest songs.

In South Africa today newspapers summing up the tour produced some gloomy conclusions. "The tour has been little short of disaster for both countries," said the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" correspondent. It added that while South Africa won the rugby series, it lost a good friend in the process. — Reuter.

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## HOME NEWS

## Pilots to get no job

By our own Reporter

BOAC has told 100 trainee pilots that it will have no jobs for them at the end of their courses. The airline blames a worldwide recession in air transport and says it already has a surplus of working pilots.

The airline said yesterday that this did not foreshadow any further redundancies or cuts in orders for jumbo jets. "It is just a reaction to the present situation," a BOAC official said. "One would hope we are pretty near the bottom of a trough."

BOAC had set its face against future redundancies. The risk of these will be lessened if British airlines won the concession of cut-price "early bird" fares from the International Air Transport Association talks at Montreal. "We do not intend to come out of Montreal without these low fares, so the question of whether the airline will save future redundancies is rather academic," the official said.

The decision on recruitment comes as a jolt for young men who would otherwise have been encouraged, at their passing out parades at training centres at Oxford and Hamble, to think of themselves as the elite of the air.

The end of course dinners were occasions on which BOAC has, in the past, lavished some expense and rhetoric, with particular emphasis on the intensive technical training students have received. Although the trainees will still finish their courses—enabling them to take a seat on a flight-deck—their future will not lie with BOAC.

The decision means that many of them will have to forget their expectations of high salaries and settle for ground jobs in the industry. BOAC yesterday announced the appointment of a personnel officer to find them jobs with other airlines, but it holds out small hopes of placing them as pilots.

The trainees are now at various stages of their two-year, £5,000 courses. About 20 of them are already about to enter the jobs market. The corporation is giving each man £800 compensation and freeing him from the obligation to repay £1,000 of the course cost.

BOAC explained: "Traffic has not increased at the rate expected. It has been a case of too few passengers chasing too many seats." Other factors behind the cutting included problems arising from the year long BOAC pilots' ban on flying jumbos, and the hiving-off of some routes to Caledonian-BUA.

## 'Don't pay' MPs tell occupiers

Occupiers of 249 houses on Teesside who have been given notice to pay a 12 per cent mortgage rate or repay their loans in full, were advised by their MPs this weekend to ignore the demand. Mr John Sutcliffe (Con. Middlesbrough East) and Mr William Rodgers (Lab. Stockton) told the families to continue their payments at the current rates of between 6 and 7 per cent.

The 12 per cent demand has been made by London financier Mr Sigmund Neuwirth, whose mortgage and trading companies have recently acquired the pre-war homes at Thornaby and Stockton. The increase would mean an extra 50p a week on the mortgage, or the immediate repayment of loans up to £1,000.

## Former Scots TUC leader

Mr George Middleton, general secretary of the Scottish TUC from 1949 to 1963 and chairman of the Berrington Industry Board, died yesterday in Stobhill General Hospital, Glasgow, at the age of 72.

He was born on April 8, 1898, in the Forthhead district of Glasgow, and joined the Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers as a young man while working as an insurance agent.

He was one of the Clydeside "Reds" in the 1930s, when massive unemployment brought about great bitterness and hardship. He was one of the great speakers during that time, and helped to lead thousands of unemployed Clydeside men who took part in the hunger march from Glasgow to London.

It was on this march, he once said, that he settled his first "strike." Some younger members threatened to turn back, but Mr Middleton told them of the sacrifice that had been made by the people on Clydeside to send them on the march and they carried on to London more determined than ever.

After being a member for 15 years, he left the Communist Party and became secretary of Glasgow and District Trades Council in 1944. His appoint-

## Plea for 'OZ' judge not to try Neville

By our own Reporter

Solicitors acting for Richard Neville, the gaol'd "OZ" editor, are to ask the Crown to withdraw or postpone the hearing of a drugs charge against Mr Neville due to be heard soon at the Central Criminal Court.

They will also submit that the case should not be heard before Judge Argyle, who presided over the "OZ" obscenity trial.

During the "OZ" trial, the defence made attempts to ensure that Judge Argyle would not try Richard Neville on the drugs charge, but the judge said he was not sympathetic to the plea. "I already know a great deal about the personalities involved. Any other judge would come to it with ignorance of the personalities involved," he said.

Mr David Offenbach, Richard Neville's solicitor, said yesterday that he thought it would be difficult to find 12 jurors who did not know anything about the "OZ" trial. He would therefore be asking the Crown either to drop the drugs charge or postpone the hearing. "In view of concern about the sentences in the case, I think it would be fair if a different judge tried the case," he said. "We shall make an application to the Clerk of the Central Criminal Court that another judge should try the case."

Mr John Mortimer, QC, who defended two of the "OZ" editors, said last night that there was nothing which an artist or writer should be precluded from writing about.

## Powdered milk in some schools

By our Education Staff

Early signs have emerged that dairies are finding it uneconomical to deliver fresh milk to rural schools. Children may increasingly find themselves drinking long-life or dried milk next term.

The trend follows the reduction in the dairies' markets caused by the Government's decision to deprive children aged between seven and 11 of free school milk. The Milk Marketing Board expects to lose 22 million gallons in sales.

Devon, with 310 scattered primary schools, says it faces a choice between charging more for fresh milk or substituting dried milk or milk tablets in September. The Government will reduce its orders for fresh milk by more than half and some suppliers have refused to continue deliveries. Perthshire, where topography also makes deliveries expensive, is considering the same alternatives.

These reports confirm predictions of difficulties made when the free milk cuts were announced. The Milk Marketing

## 'Sombre' chapel

The wedding of Mrs Elaine Kestel-Bennett, Conservative MP for Lancaster, in the Crypt Chapel of the House of Commons was conducted in "sad and sombre" surroundings, says her chief bridesmaid, Miss Janet Fookes (Conservative, Merton and Morden).

She is to complain about it when Parliament returns after the summer recess, and ask for the lighting in the crypt to be improved.

## Pilgrim sets off

A young Reading graduate started a lonely pilgrimage to Jerusalem yesterday. Mark Sharman, aged 21, of Golders Green, London, began his 2,000-mile sponsored walk after praying at Westminster Abbey for help and guidance.

The walk, which will retrace the steps of thirteenth-century pilgrims, is to raise money for Christian Aid for Pakistan and Nigerian relief.

## Road threat to Roman villa

By John Windsor

ARCHAEOLOGISTS have uncovered on allotments in Cirencester the well-preserved remains of a 15-room Roman villa, whose inhabitants lived "in the lap of luxury" during the fourth century. But the archaeologists are worried because road works are planned for the area.

Mr Alan McWhirr, a lecturer in environmental studies at Leicester College of Education, who is leading a team of 40 students on the "dig," said yesterday that even if the road works did not cut through the building

he feared the remains would be damaged. If the worst came to the worst, mosaics would have to be moved into the town museum.

There are three almost complete mosaic floors in the house, the first entire Roman house to be excavated in Cirencester, which was a Roman town, stood second only to London in prestige in the fourth century. Mr McWhirr, aged 34, hopes to uncover all the floors and walls in the next week. The Department of the Environment is making a grant to the Cirencester

excavation committee to finance the excavation. "The eastern side of Roman Corinium must have been an area of large residential houses whose owners were not short of money," said Mr McWhirr. "The economy of the surrounding countryside was booming and upper-class Romans lived in the lap of luxury." Thousands of one-inch square tiles have been used in the floors of every other room. The bathroom has a half-moon plunge bath and flagstones of sandstone and limestone. One of the

mosaics features a rabbit and included small pieces of glass.

The familiar central heating system has been installed over instead of under the mosaic floor. This could have been because the house was built only a short distance above the water table, creating rising damp. The Cotswold stone walls now stand only two courses high. A Roman cemetery at the same site is also being excavated. More than 100 skeletons have been found. This week, a long section of the Roman road from the town to the amphitheatre is being uncovered.

## Market price for a boss

By our Labour Correspondent

The Government is today expected to announce plans to charge employers who recruit professional and executive staff through employment exchanges.

The decision will go against two International Labour Organisation conventions which rule that there should be no charges made by state exchanges for finding jobs. The TUC has already criticised the decision, and is expected to seek a promise that any future Labour Government would drop the scheme. A TUC deputation last week discussed the proposals with Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State at the Department of Employment. The deputation emphasised that the scheme could damage state employment exchanges because companies might easily turn to private agencies rather than pay for the state service.

There is no intention of broadening the scheme to charge employers a service fee when they take on ordinary workers from the exchanges. And there is no intention of imposing charges on the men and women who turn to the exchanges for help.

## MPs take up deserted wives' cases

By our own Reporter

Wives deserted by their husbands should be able to make the Department of Health and Social Security responsible for enforcing maintenance orders, a group of MPs has told Mr Heath. The wives would get social security payments instead of maintenance.

The scheme would involve a major change of policy for the Department, which at present collects maintenance money from the courts and prosecutes husbands for non-payment only if the deserted wife is in need. If a wife begins drawing a wage or is receiving maintenance from her husband which consistently exceeds her social security payments, the Supplementary Benefits Commission encourages her to resume responsibility for collecting her maintenance.

Mr Edward Bishop (Labour, Newark), one of the signatories of a letter to Mr Heath, said that he wanted to regularise the position. Wives should not have to report to Supplementary Benefits departments week after week to say whether their husbands had paid them. They should be able to ask the department to take responsibility for obtaining the money while paying them a regular sum.

He said that sometimes wives were told that the onus of tracing their husbands was on

them. Some courts did not make arrangements to pay maintenance money direct to the department. There should be better legal aid facilities for wives wanting to vary orders. Such aid was at present almost non-existent.

Other signatories are Miss Janet Fookes (Conservative, Merton and Morden), Mr Wil-

liam Wilson (Labour, Coventry South), and Mr Andrew Bowden (Conservative, Brighton). The group is to put forward the case of deserted families who receive no regular maintenance income. Mr Bishop said that their latest proposals could be made effective without new legislation or regulations. The department was already paying £83 millions a year in lieu of unpaid maintenance.

## Weather beats swim

Kevin Murphy, aged 22, a swimmer from Kenton, Middlesex, who gave up his attempt to swim round the Isle of Wight two years ago because of bad weather, said of bad weather yesterday that he hopes to try again soon. Murphy, who has already rocks, and turbulent currents.

## An eye for detail. That's what you need in the police.

Attending to all the details, knowing that missing one point, however small, could mean the difference between a solved and an unsolved crime. Checking the facts, then checking them again. It takes a special kind of person to get so involved in pursuing a job to its conclusion.

The problems the police face vary greatly, from keeping one step ahead of the increasingly sophisticated methods of modern crime, to the unenviable task of dealing with the ever-growing difficulties of traffic congestion. But the same meticulous

attention to the little things is a vital factor in finding the right answer, whatever the problem.

And all the time the policeman has to hold the balance between the needs of the community and the rights of the individual. Ask him how he copes with it all, and, ten to one, he'll just say that the satisfaction of the job makes up for the knocks.

Being a policeman will test any man. The job takes tact, intelligence, patience, and guts. It's a good job for all of us that our police have got what it takes.

## Making a career in the police.

If you would like to know more about a policeman's life and career prospects, or think it would interest anyone you know, write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (D), LONDON, S.W.1, for further information. For those under 19 there are opportunities to join as a cadet.

## Britain's Police—doing a great job.



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## 'If I told you what I thought about some distributors, I would have to ask you not to print it...there seems to me to be a total lack of internal communication in this industry'

**MALCOLM:** When you first arrived in the job, did you feel the need for many changes?

**KING:** Yes, I did. Actually, one of the first orders I gave was that anyone who said "We've never done this before" or "We've always done it this way" would be thrown out into the street. They are not statements that recur nowadays.

**MALCOLM:** Do you still feel the need for many changes?

**KING:** Yes, I do. And if we don't make them we will not be doing our duty to the cinema-going public because there won't be a film industry in this country at all.

**MALCOLM:** So things are not all well?

**KING:** They are not. It is almost too late, but not quite. I believe that we are not giving people what they want when they want it or how they want it. Or rather, we are not doing it often enough. I am not surprised that each year sees a fall in cinema attendances. But I shall be surprised if, in three years' time, this company has not done a great deal to halt the slide.

**MALCOLM:** How are you going to achieve this?

**KING:** We have a lot of plans coming to the boil which I can't really tell you about at this stage. But let me put it this way. We are going ahead as fast as we can with our process of converting big and unwieldy cinemas into twins and triples. These are already doing far better business than the old cinemas and they are playing a far greater variety of films. We aim to make these cinemas as comfortable as possible, and site them as conveniently as possible. But we also realise that what actually goes on the screen is the most important thing of all.

**MALCOLM:** What do the public want?

**KING:** They want a great many different things. "They," in fact, means a series of groups, each of whom wants something distinctive. Each has a perfect right to complain at the moment. Some of them indeed have a perfect right to stay away from the cinema altogether, as they are doing. We have not done well enough by a great many people. Please believe me, we are conscious of it.

**MALCOLM:** This sounds too good to be true. Are you even referring to foreign-language and so-called art movies?

**KING:** Of course. But it stands to reason that you can't put "Battle of Algiers" into a 1,000-seat cinema in Hull and expect to get any return from it. What you can do is place it in a 250-seater there, providing you book it in at a time when everybody is going to remember the reviews and take an interest. A great deal is going to be possible when all our plans come to fruition and distributors decide that the most sensible thing is to go along with them.

**MALCOLM:** You are an exhibitor. What do you think of the distributors?

**KING:** If I told you what I thought about some distributors, I would have to ask you not to print it and I doubt if you would anyway. But I don't want to knock them all. May I just say that there seems to me to be a total lack of internal communication in this industry.

This does untold damage and again and again causes the wrong decisions to be made. Try as we will, we are not going to get even half of what we want done without reform on their part too.

**MALCOLM:** You sound as if you think the industry is full of deadheads.

**KING:** The industry is full of deadheads. Not only do they not know what they are making. They also do not know what they are marketing. All along the line there is crass incompetence to be faced. But at least we are beginning to realise this. As I said before, it is not quite too late.

**MALCOLM:** You mentioned "Battle of Algiers." That belongs to Rank. How do you intend to handle another one of your prestige products, Losey's "The Go-Between"? And why was it not put out at the time of its Cannes success?

**KING:** We are going to handle it well. Very well. We couldn't have done so at the time of its Cannes award. It would have been all right in the West End for a bit, but what about everywhere else? Actually we took a survey on this, and although quite a lot of people had heard of the film, very few indeed knew anything about it and hardly any at all had heard of the award. No, it is a remarkable film and we are going to treat it as such. I think you will find that the publicity will be both skilful and accurate and that the readers of your column will be able to see it much more quickly than usual after your review. This is what we want. Isn't this preferable to the way "The Devils" is being handled? It has received enormous publicity and is doing enormous business at the one West End cinema where

you can see it. Okay. But think of the money it isn't making by being played just at one place. It will probably be there for ages. Very good for prestige, no doubt. But lousy for people all over the country who want to see it as well, lousy in fact for people in London, since clearly more would like to see it than can. This is the old pattern which distributors sometimes insist upon. It is wrong and silly. So is the present North and South London release system. So are a great many other things.

**MALCOLM:** I am glad to hear about plans for the Losey film, even though it has meant waiting months for anybody in this country to see it at all. But, to get back to the circuit fodder. Much of it is bad and also loses money. Why can't you put decent, neglected movies on the circuit sometimes? Many of them couldn't possibly lose any more than the rubbish.

**KING:** All right. I accept that criticism. But again, I think you will find that things will be distinctly better in the future. And as regards the rubbish. I know it is rubbish. I often know it will not make any money. But sometimes distributors give these films to us as part of a package, sometimes there are very good reasons why we have to play them. Also, with great respect, you critics are a little starry-eyed about the prospects of certain films you like or you don't like. I would probably agree with you about their quality, but not always about their profitability.

**MALCOLM:** What films are doing well with you just now?

**KING:** Well, there is one film I would especially like to tell you about. This is "On the Buses," which you probably

haven't seen since we decided against a press show. It was not very expensive to make, but it is doing such business almost everywhere that it will cover its costs in six weeks. Now you wouldn't think Cheltenham to be exactly "On the Buses" territory, would you? But in Cheltenham, on its first three days, it took £204, £251, and £518. The average for that cinema is £206, £140, and £139. Now take Plymouth. Good territory. Day one £1,013 (average £222); day two £503 (average £220); day three £578 (average £224).

**MALCOLM:** Does this prove to you that critics are unnecessary?

**KING:** Certainly not. But it does prove that people know what they want. I think that critics actually have a lot of influence on film-makers rather than the public. They define rather than create taste. The public can be affected, of course. But more in a destructive rather than a constructive way. You can't make me go to the cinema, I'm afraid, wish you could. But you can drive them away.

**MALCOLM:** But we must have been some use for films like "Death in Venice," for instance. And, of course, "Kee."

**KING:** I'll not deny you "Kee," though it didn't make a mint of money. You also helped with the Visconti. But "Death in Venice" is a bit of a problem outside London. Let's take a good cinema in Surrey—not bad ground for such a film. It took £725 in the week, and the average take is £725. Nothing to write home about. In a comparable cinema "Soldier Blue" did 70 per cent more business than average. Despite this, things are improving. Ten years ago, the Visconti would never have got past the Academy. Some people say to me: "What about the oldies?" But that's difficult too. There was recently a week of Ealing comedies at a cinema in Kent. The average take at that cinema each week is £1,100. That week it was £400.

**MALCOLM:** Apart from "On the Buses," what are your current British successes?

**KING:** "Tales of Beatrix Potter" and "Railway Children" are doing magnificently. "Up Pompeii" and "Get Carter" are very good at the box-office. "Kelly's Heroes" is another great success. But I don't like scoring points with takings figures. I'm not even trying to, as a matter of fact. I hate all this talk about what the public wants or doesn't want. I strongly object to what Mr. Ridley said the other day about the public being sick and tired of this or that kind of film. That's nonsense.

**MALCOLM:** And is his decision to cut Government finance to the National Film Finance Corporation nonsense too?

**KING:** It's bad policy. It won't affect the likes of us very much but it's exceedingly depressing for independent film-makers. We should obviously try to encourage them as much and as often as possible.

**MALCOLM:** By putting some of their films on your circuit perhaps?

**KING:** Not perhaps. Certainly. But give us a chance to build the right sort of cinema first. Then we can afford to.

## THE FUTURE FOR FILMS

In the gloom of the Government decision to cut aid to the National Film Finance Corporation, Derek Malcolm questions Peter King, managing director of EMI Cinemas and Leisure Ltd., which controls one of the two major film circuits



## Lyrics from Scotland's Gaelic confusion

THE NATIVES of Plockton talk of the "white settlers" who buy local cottages and crofts for summer holidays, and the "white settlers" are not the English tourists alone but anyone who is not a West Highlander. The village itself, on a peninsula jutting into Loch Carron in Wester Ross, lies deep in the Highland tourist belt and today its greatest asset is Plockton School, the northernmost Senior Secondary School on the west coast with more pupils than there are people in the village. The headmaster is Sorley MacLean, a West Highlander from the island of Raasay just across the Inner Sound from Plockton. He has been there for 15 years and points out with undisguised pride that the school had been comprehensive in all but name since he arrived.

In conversation MacLean is slow and canny, each word weighed, and conclusions rarely arrived at. Rather than talk about the poetry, he prefers lengthy debates on politics, education, the cars from the south and the tourist cars which have ruined his peace and quiet—which is surprising since MacLean is one of Scotland's leading Gaelic poets, and the man credited as the creator of modern Gaelic poetry.

Until recently MacLean's work appeared rarely, and in the original. He considers it "very difficult for poetry to stand in the rags and tatters of another language." The phrase bears much truth. However, two years ago "Lines Review" included a selection of translations by fellow poet and teacher, Iain Crichton Smith, and this week a full-length volume, "Poems to Einhir," appears in English. On Saturday Sorley MacLean was being what he describes as "put on" at the Harrogate Festival with Hugh MacDiarmid. MacLean was not happy about the idea. He thinks of poetry readings as something akin to performing a striptease, and as for reading translations, "well, you know, that is like being without your skin."

Part of the problem is MacLean's dislike of the English language, for although he remembers being impressed by English Romantic poetry, and read for an English Honours degree at Edinburgh University, he is at his most impassioned and aggressive when talking of Gaelic and the Gaelic tradition. And a man of MacLean's poetic talent, writing into the obscurity of a minority culture, can hardly share such love for the language which has been used so authoritatively to erase his own. It is this attitude which explains why, as 58, MacLean is appearing for the first time in a sizeable English translation, and also



cover drawing by Robert Colquhoun

Raymond Gardner reports on the work of a brilliant poet working in a minority culture

perhaps why Iain Crichton Smith's translations are more attuned to the English ear than the poet's own.

"Poems to Einhir," is part of a larger collection published in Gaelic in 1943 and mainly composed toward the end of the Spanish Civil War. The work stems from a desire to join the International Brigade, frustrated by his family's need for a steady income, and complicated by a mysterious, but obviously important, love affair. The poems are politically committed to the Communist cause, and fuse the demands of a private and public passion. "Time and again in these poems," says their translator, "is found the idea that

the author's attitude to Spain is a test of what he really is, and that his love for this particular woman is also a political event."

The theme of love and war continues through the book and one can only emphasise that it is as a love poet that MacLean must be judged from this collection. It is not surprising to discover, from the concentrated passion of the work, his early admiration for John Cornford's perfect lyrics. To Margot Heineken, nor his distrust of "Auden and that lot" who he thinks were politically right but rather precious when they came to write about it.

MacLean's disgust with fascism comes through strongly. He says: "I was affected by the propaganda of the Left Book Club who were given to exalt the Communists as the party of mass heroism and self-sacrifice in Spain. And rightly, I still think to this day, rightly." And it was this incursion of European politics and thought into Gaelic, along with an organic treatment of his subject, which made MacLean a revolutionary within his own culture. The several ministers who reviewed his book in the Gaelic magazines did not like what he said, but they could not deny the originality of how he said it.

MacLean's socialism stems from a family history of involvement with the crofter movement and the State Land League. He learned that "it was the Tories who did the Clearances" and at university he was well to the Left. It took him through the Spanish Civil War and into Alamein, but his Socialist ideals made rough bedfellows with his inherent nationalism. But here again MacLean turned a political frustration into a magnificent poetic argument in Poem XXX.

Though I'm a Bolshevik who would never sing  
if we had only Scotland free,  
Scotland extended lovingly  
in the bed of hospitality,  
Scotland of brave tranquillity  
Scotland without its bourgeoisie,  
without its loathsome, miserly,  
depraved, ugly, treacherous,  
Scotland, heroic, spirited,  
Scotland as dear as our own blood—  
if Scotland were such I'd break  
of our new proletarian, the flat  
and in spite of their spite—or a  
king's spleen—  
I'd crown you, of such Scotland,  
queen.

This is the poetry of intelligence crossed by a great lyric skill which has remained for too long in obscurity. As Iain Crichton Smith says in his introduction: "It is astonishing that a Highlander brought up in such a narrow world should not have succumbed in the furnace of Communist ideology, a love affair of great intensity, and a cause demanding decision of poets and artists. It is precisely this creative confusion which produced the poetry... it produced a union of the sophisticated and the primitive, of the intelligence and the passions, which is quite unique in Gaelic literature." "Poems to Einhir," published in hardback by Gollancz, £1.90, and in paperback by Northern House, 58 Queens Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 50p.

## review

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

### Sport

I AM NOT GREATLY worried about the subject. It ranks in my estimation, far below current affairs and documentaries, somewhat below drama, and disputably on a par with the arts. At the same time it is a field in which television is capable of both a distinctive contribution and a unique influence, and it is of interest to millions of people. Therefore the question of the televising of sport is not a small one, and a major development in it—such as the one just announced by ITV not to offer a blanket coverage of next year's Olympic Games is important.

As I say, I am not greatly worried. The reasons are doubtless complex, both technically and financially. I simply wish to go on record with the observation that, contrary to the accepted legend, if the TV network wished to do so, it could wipe the BBC's entrenched domination of sport off the screen. If they have chosen not to try, it's up to them.

This confident assertion is based largely on the evidence of their football coverage, which I observed last season was consistently superior to their rivals, and which this weekend's taste of the new season has shown is likely to retain its lead. BBC's Saturday "Match of the Day" has, of course, less time for preparation than ITV's Sunday afternoon "The Big Match" (and this time was shifted forward several hours to accommodate the Apollo splashdown). Even so, not just the editing, the comment, and the interviews, but the camera work and commentary seemed to me to make the BBC's coverage of the Liverpool one-goal match on ITV a more engrossing television spectacle than the 15-goal chugger which the BBC drew.

But there, the comparison ends. Saturday afternoon on ITV was a procession of horse races, a big-name but non-needle tennis match from Canada tossed in to fill, and then the inevitable descent to wrestling—the variety theatre's dying grunt.

The BBC offered racing, show-jumping, athletics, Rugby League, and swimming. The comparison therefore is clearly not a matter of talent but of intent. Football is the field in which ITV (via London Weekend) have taken the professionals on the staff given them room to operate and excel. If they wished they, too, could surely call upon the freelances of the other fields—the Olympic athletics, the racing journalists, the motor sport men—and build up an equivalent television expertise. In some cases they already have the people.

My own suspicion, indeed, is that they could do it better.

But the commercial network, it seems, has made its choice. Its choice is for racing coverage geared more to the bookmaker than to the general viewer, and the quasi-religious attachment to the "you twist my arm—I'll twist yours" charade of the wrestling halls.

There is, I am sure, an alternative to this, and to the BBC's apparent policy of clearing the schedules whenever a nag comes in sight of a fence. But the BBC's and "The Big Match's" success shows the message: you only build your authority, and your ability to attract talent by permitting your channel to take the time seriously, regularly. If ITV choose not to do so, let them not say that they have no alternative.

### COVENT GARDEN

Mary Clarke

### Barbieri's Giselle

ROYAL BALLET seasons often have last minutes which induce a delightful debutante. Saturday's matinee at the Royal Opera House showed us not a debutante but a young dancer who had already made her mark on the Covent Garden stage in "Giselle"—Margaret Barberi. She showed her natural aptitude for the role while dancing excerpts on tour with Ballet for All. John Field then gave her, with her young partner Nicholas Johnson, a chance to perform the complete ballet at Covent Garden and they both triumphed.

This year she was partnered by Donald MacLeary, the Royal Ballet's senior danseur noble, but alas, had obviously had little stage rehearsal or opportunities to develop her characterisation. For the second act she is a natural: a dreamy, romantic dancer with a technique strong enough to be veiled in delicacy she evokes a lovely vision of the ballet of the 1840s. She has a tendency to dance at her audience rather than to her partner which gives a tiny touch of complacency. This can soon be overcome. Her first act, again relying heavily on her beauty and her fragile build, is less successful. She dances remarkably well but the general effect is monotonous. Nevertheless all the ingredients for a great Giselle are there.

MacLeary's Albrecht I have long admired. He acts with more passion and conviction than in the other classical ballets and is thoughtful for his ballerina. There was fine dancing, too, from Monica Mason and Lesley Collier.

With these exceptions, the afternoon was, however, a sorry affair. The dancers seemed tired and dispirited at the end of a long season.

### RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

### Elgar

ELGAR, I had always supposed, under that great moustache possessed a voice of thunder. Not at all, it seems. The first commercial record of his voice is appearing at the end of this month

as a supplement to his own incomparable account (recorded in 1927) of the Second Symphony (World Records SH 163). It gives a fascinating insight into his character. The record is of a rehearsal for the performance of the symphony. Elgar did not know about it at the time, but afterwards he was so fascinated he played over the solitary copy until it got badly worn. The dedicated American Elgarian, Terence Moore, spent many months trying to decipher the words, so that following them now (they are printed on the sleeve) is no problem.

The voice, as it emerges, is light and crisp, and the words flash past at lightning speed. This is the complete professional, urgently getting through his work, tensed up in a way that reveals something of the deeper Elgar we know in the letters. There is the hint of Worcester, not in the actual pronunciation but in some of the inflections of phrases. The performance matches the tension of the voice, for here once again Elgar shows himself a superb interpreter. This interpretation of the Second Symphony is as compelling as that of the First, which WRC issued earlier this year in LP re-dubbing (SH 130). But where in the First he took obvious liberties with his own markings, adopting what you might describe as a rhapsodic style, this reading of the Second Symphony is altogether more direct.

The first movement in particular has a fierceness that neither Boult nor the Barbieri matches. The tempo at first strikes one as alarmingly fast, but it is closer to his own marking than any one else's, and he is meticulous in observing the tempo. The expressive quality is not so much in the actual phrasing as in the sewing of the symphony, seams together. The playing of the London Symphony Orchestra has a brilliance and virtuosity rarely heard in other orchestral recordings of 1927 vintage. The finale starts a little uncertainly, but generally with super transfers from specially made vinyl pressings this is playing which less off the record, still vivid after 44 years. HMV has now released Janet Baker's incomparable account of Elgar's cycle "Sea Pictures" (ASD 272) in a new dubbing with much improved sound. The coupling this time is another offering from Baker and Barbieri, the five Rückertlieder of Mahler, in the intensely persuasive performance as previously available only as a fill-up to Barbieri's version of the Fifth Symphony. I hope that HMV will now find a new matching coupling: for Jacqueline Du Pré's still unsurpassed version of the Elgar Cello Concerto, with which "Sea Pictures" was coupled.

Jascha Horenstein, a severe but deeply convincing Mahlerian, directs a dedicated performance of Mahler's Fourth Symphony with the London Philharmonic Orchestra (Classics for Pleasure CFP 159). In interpretation this matches two other fine bargains: the version of Mahler's Fourth by Rainer (RCA Victor) and at 80p, it is even cheaper. In the finale Margaret Price gives the most beautiful account yet recorded of the child-heaven soprano solo.

Horenstein's account of the First Symphony for Unicorn (RHS 301) still strikes me as preferable to the optimum new version from EMI and Classics for Pleasure Orchestra (HMV ASD 272). For early Mahler you need edge rather than mellowness.

### QEH

Hugo Cole

### Liebeslieder

FOUR SINGERS, two pianists—the combination at once suggests Liebeslieder, the delightful chain of vocal waltzes in which Brahms forgot about his destiny and his responsibilities, and allowed himself to write an entirely non-intellectual work; the only one in which his passion for the music of Johann Strauss is given open expression.

The trouble always is—what to perform with Liebeslieder? Saturday's Summer Song on South Bank programme at the QEH did manage to make good use of the personnel involved, offering two curiosities—Schumann's "Spanische Liebeslieder" (which the full ensemble used in the final song only) and a group of Dvorak's "Moravian Duets" for soprano, alto and piano (his first work to be published). Margaret Price was prevented from singing by laryngitis, but the full ensemble, brought in at the last moment, bravely took on the whole programme as it stood—but her voice, pure and sweet as it is, was not as assertive enough in this context. Naturally enough, she did not offer in the circumstances a positive lesson to the others, and Oriel Sutherland, the alto, singing warmly but taking her cue as to style from the soprano, did not materially alter the balance. I doubt if even inspired performance could save Schumann songs from dullness: the Dvorak duets might have been effective if put over less impersonally. As things were, the piano accompaniments, open and transparent, and full of charming melodic figures, attracted attention at the expense of the voice parts.

The lower half of the quartet, Robert Tear and Thomas Hemsley, gave really distinguished performances, and in fact rather dominated proceedings in the ensemble works—not by brute force, but by the life and interest they gave to the music.

Hemsley was impressive too in the one serious group of the concert: five songs by Josef Marx, a learned Austrian composer of the early years of the century. These songs were written around 1910—it could have been 30 years earlier, to judge from the idiom. They are Wolf-like in sensitivity to words, and in their rare power of building a single melodic arch whose structure corresponds perfectly to that of the poem set. Accompaniments less inventive than Dvorak's (not to mention Schubert) but appropriate and beautifully worked.

All Robert Tear's persuasive skill could not interest me much in four well-mannered Mendelssohn songs, which we had been allowed some of the charming, sentimental vocal duets instead—but in Liebeslieder he was at his best, leading, and setting the style of the performance. Rare too the girls sounded happier and more at ease—and what a happy, varied and imaginative cycle it is, the sequence perfectly varied so that we never get too much of the same sort of thing. Martin Lapp and Brian Lampert shared the accompanying, both playing so well that I wished we could have also heard them on their own, in some of the huge and neglected piano duet repertory.







## Shipyard wage structures

The Swan Hunter dispute on Tyneside has now reached the familiar stage of defiance and embattlement. The ancillary workers have finally rejected a final offer. In the end one final will of course prove to be less final than the other and a settlement will come. All the same the semi and unskilled workers at Swan Hunter have pursued their cause to what may seem surprising lengths. They want an increase of £2.40 for the highest grades and corresponding increases for the others. The final offer was £2.15. Against their officials' advice they turned it down yesterday and voted to stay on strike.

It is true that the majority was small—462 to 417—and that less than half the strikers voted. But a verdict is a verdict. This one means that the whole of the Swan Hunter shipbuilding group on Tyneside will today begin its second unproductive week. It would probably be wrong to suppose that this massive and expensive shut-down is simply the consequence of a dispute over 25p. Behind most shipyard wage negotiations nowadays lie the hopes and fears of individual unions about the eventual outcome for them of a coordinated wage structure. Any move towards a system which would make the fixing of differentials an agreed procedure instead of an incitement to battle would benefit the whole industry and all the unions in it. This is generally, though not publicly, agreed. But before the move can be made many individual anxieties will have to be settled. Many unions fear that a coordinated structure would mean a rigid one, and that differentials once negotiated would be immutable

even if working conditions changed. At the top of the shipyard tree the boilermakers are not sure that they have been properly rewarded yet in relation to other unions for the restrictive practices that they have given up. The unskilled and semi-skilled workers do not want to give up hope of closing the gap a little between their own earnings and those of the time-served men higher up the ladder. There is also the alarming rate of inflation.

The men who voted yesterday to stay on strike could plead to having two worries. They are not yet sure of their position on the ladder in any coordinated wage structure. And the rate of inflation has caught them by surprise: no one ordered ten per cent a year. Nor are they especially well paid by other people's standards. In October shipyard workers' average earnings were £3 a week less than car-workers—and driving a shipbuilders' crane is not necessarily less skilled or more pleasant than assembling cars.

Differentials are the root of many evils in British industry and the cause of many strikes. But the shipyard workers in particular must presently agree to regard differentials as fair and adjustable measurements of the relative values of work done, and not as challenges to battle. The British shipbuilding industry cannot afford stoppages over differentials or anything else. Shipbuilding is not going to be a seller's market for a long time to come. There now are seven million tons of shipping laid up around the world. Shipowners who nevertheless want new ones will want the best and will want it delivered on time.

## The defections in Yahya's ranks

President Yahya Khan may snap his military fingers at the fifteen East Pakistani diplomats who have defected in the United States. A man who could say, as he did recently on British television, that he knew East Pakistan better than the East Pakistanis must have a skull as thick as his skin. Nothing is likely to persuade him. Yet if anything still can, it ought to be the dignified resignations of his East Pakistani diplomats. The group that has resigned in Washington and New York is only the most dramatic group to have gone. Others have gone singly. More will undoubtedly go.

Theirs is a powerful witness. Diplomats are

normally among the last people to resign. When it happens it commands attention. The last occasion that is remotely comparable was the exodus of Czech diplomats after the tanks moved into their country. Like the East Pakistanis they too could not bear to pretend to the official lie that an invasion was not an invasion. Like the East Pakistanis many of them feared that their own persecution was imminent and inevitable as repression followed the invasion. The Government in Prague tried to brand them as men who were cowards opting for a comfortable life abroad. Rawalpindi may say the same things now too. But the life of a political refugee is rarely easy.

## Brothers under the umbrellas

If you are looking for a holiday with all the ingredients for a potential disaster, try camping. And if the disaster comes, remember that there is always someone worse off than yourself. This may not seem possible when a mass move to get away from it all produces a guy-rope to guy-rope tent jam in the same isolated location. It may be even harder when the cooler fails, and meals are an unpalatable series of cold, tinny foods. It becomes yet harder when insects and other intruders invade. Worst of all is when the rain comes and proves cover inadequate. But still there are some worse off.

The World Scout Jamboree in Japan should offer some encouragement to those suffering from any or all of the above afflictions. Nestling in the foothills of Mount Fuji for this thirteenth global get together were no fewer than 20,000 scouts from 89 countries. All crowded foreign cheek by foreign jowl, cooking their national versions of typical scouting fare, and straining the organizational facilities to the limit. Admittedly their aim was to meet and not to avoid, and it is to be supposed that their training was more

specialised than that of the average camper. But the organisers, even if they had other factors under control, did not allow for the weather. Typhoon "Olive" stuck, and the scouts were evacuated for three days to temples, schools, and military bases.

All were evacuated, it seems, bar the British contingent which chose to fight the thigh-deep mud. To London came the proud messages from the plucky leader, an air vice-marshal, that the team was "sticking it out" and in "good spirits." There was "no need to worry." Doubtless it was training in home conditions that carried them through. An official from the Japanese Scouts Council appeared to confirm this. "About 50 scouts from Africa and nations south of the Equator are being treated as medical stations" for fatigue and cold, he said. "Some of the boys said," he added, "they had never seen so much rain pouring in so short a period of time." But then they had never camped in Wales, Scotland, or the West of Ireland. The sun and the jamboree are now back in action again. Campers in Britain can take heart.

## All's well that ends well

The human stomach always has been a remarkable waste disposal unit. It is mobile, expandable, and capable of absorbing an extraordinary variety of substances providing one's taste buds are prepared to pass them down. So no eyebrows need be raised at the project which the Governor of Oregon is now backing for a dissolving bottle that can be eaten after use.

Like so many other holiday areas, Oregon is plagued by evergrowing mounds of non-returnable cans and bottles. Its Governor is looking for solutions. The edible bottle is one of them. It is an idea with many possibilities. Screw-top bottles and flip-top cans have long since made bottle-openers redundant. An edible container would be better still. Biting off bottle tops need

no longer be a tedious party trick, but the normal start to a meal. Bottles could be given different flavours for a more satisfying drink—anchovy, cheese and onion, ready salted, or just plain (although what plain would be, the Governor's project has not yet disclosed). Would the bottles be emptied and then eaten, or consumed as one goes along like an ice-cream cone, a kind of liquid sandwich? If the latter, then why not different flavours as one goes down the side, a complete three-course meal with, say, the taste of melon at the neck, then a meaty middle, followed by cheese at the base? Clearly, the alternatives are endless. It could be the biggest breakthrough in edible packaging since cakes were first wrapped in ricepaper. Consider how they caught on.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**WESTMORLAND:** On a breezy afternoon of showers and sunshine and becks in lively spate I suddenly came upon the biggest natural rock gardens I have ever seen. It stretches for hundreds of yards along the true right wall of the tremendous ravine of Black Force, which dramatically cleaves the rounded howllis at the side of the County boundary of Carlisle. Black Force, on the very edge of Yorkshire, looks across the long dog-legged gill to Westmorland, and is one of the most exciting pieces of scenery for miles—the more so because all around are smooth, gentle fells that you could almost walk in your sleep. But you need your eyes open and some agility and nerve to get up or down Black Force, particularly when the water falls are crashing down the rocks, and once inside the ravine you can easily imagine yourself in some wild corner of the Hindu Kush instead of two or three miles from the motorway and the main line to Euston. The rock garden is precipitous, several hundred feet high and best seen from the opposite side of the ravine, when lit by sunshine after rain. Hanging over the leaping waters are rows of hares and there a stunted birch, and, massed above and among them, are scores of clumps of purple heather, green and yellow ferns, great beds of blackberry, banks of thyme, shy saxifrages and woven between, a colourful carpet of mountain flowers. Sparkling in the sunlight the dripping rocks neatly separate the splashes of colour with overhangs, ledges and walls so that you could have sworn that a landscaper gardener had been at work, but nobody has ever used hammer or trowel on this wall apart from Nature herself. And the pools below the garden could only have been got in Paradise.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

## Some Favourite Titles

A personal selection of a few recent titles might start with Alan Delgado's wide-ranging lavishly-illustrated *Victorian Entertainment* (£2.75) capturing the lighter side of the age, while the seamer side could not be more vividly portrayed than in our lush reprint of *Dare's London 1872* (£4.50).

On the collecting front we loved Mary Anderson's *Old Needlework Boxes and Tools: Their Story and How to Collect Them* (£2.95), and welcomed Margaret Holland's lively and well-researched *Old Country Silver*, a substantial work with sections on Ireland, Scotland and Wales as well as provincial England (£3.50). Charles Fox's *The Countryside and the Law* (£2.50) promises to be a particularly useful book. And finally if you want proof that modern guides are indeed inferior try travelling with our reprints of Murray's *Handbook for Devon* and Cornwall 1859 (£2.50) and Murray's *Handbook for Scotland 1894* (£3.15).

DAVID & CHARLES

Newton Abbot Devon

"WE ought to join the Israeli Army and knock hell out of King Hussein and all the rest of them." In Amman, Damascus, and Beirut, among both refugees and the well-to-do, this is the kind of remark which one keeps hearing from the Palestinians these days. It is a completely spontaneous opinion: everyone who expresses it has reached it on his own. He is not subscribing to an "official" Palestinian consensus—there has scarcely been time for one to emerge.

Of course the Palestinians do not mean it literally. It is merely an expression of the anger, despair, and humiliation of those of them who have not already taken refuge in total cynicism at the spectacle of King Hussein's troops driving the guerrillas into the arms of the Israelis. "All the rest of them" are, of course, the Arab leaders who let him do it and who, if they were in his shoes, would no doubt have done exactly the same thing themselves.

The Palestinians are at the centre of Arab political processes. Their frustrations are Arab frustrations in their intensest form. Their disgust with other Arabs is symptomatic of the need for all the Arabs, frustrated by the real enemy, Israel, to turn upon themselves, to find and fight the enemy within.

This is what happened after the first catastrophe of 1948. Then the Arab defeats sparked off a wave of revolutionary disorder which, however productive in some ways, enabled the Israelis to hold by force all that they had gained by force in the "War of Independence" a land far larger and, with the flight of its population, a land less populated than the world community had intended.

But 1967 was worse than 1948. Whereas under the old regimes, the monarchies and old-fashioned bourgeois republics which were still closely tied to the Western backers of Israel, the Arabs could claim that they were not truly their own masters, they could not make the same claim under the post-1948 revolutionary regimes—Nasserist or Ba'athist—who made a point of proclaiming their complete sovereignty and independence, with the liberation of Palestine to come as the crowning proof thereof.

So the consequences of defeat should, logically, be worse too. Shortly after the June war, Muhammad Haikal predicted that if the Arabs failed to pull together to overcome the calamity, they would fall apart as never before. Accordingly it was President Nasser's policy to suppress the inter-Arab conflicts which, with his own Pan-Arab revolutionary drive, he had previously done so much to foment. All the Arab regimes, monarchies and republics, "reactionaries" and "progressives," were to bury their differences in the common struggle against Israel.

Nasser's last great act of statesmanship was to end last September's civil war in Jordan—its first major indication that Haikal's prophecy was coming true—and the effort killed him. But it was not the death of Nasser which has led to the "total disintegration" of



PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS: highlighting the Arab frustration.

## Arabian nightmares

WITH the Arab world in disarray, popular pressures are mounting against the regimes in power. And being repressed. DAVID HIRST reports on an uncertain future.

The Arab front against Israel which President Sadat complained about a fortnight ago.

Epochal figure though he was, Nasser could do no more than delay or hasten events—he could not alter their basic course. Disintegration was coming anyway, Nasser would have held it in check a little longer.

The disintegration in the Arab world today is something far more profound than the one Sadat probably has in mind. It is not just a conflict between rival power groupings; the great divide in the Arab world today is less and less between the regimes themselves, or the ideologies they profess to hold, it is between the regimes, almost all the regimes, and a disgusted, alienated people.

Arab regimes have always had to fight for survival but the fight has never looked so cynical, so obviously at odds with the principles which they claim to uphold, as it does today. In Lebanon, the only Arab country where it is possible to express a really independent opinion, one gets the impression that the Arab world is entering a new dark age. The past three weeks brought this despairing comment from one disillusioned Nasserist: "For a while now the Arab world has been exhibiting an irresponsibility which neither we nor the whole world could have thought possible. Everything, moral values themselves, have collapsed."

King Hussein, still talking about his "one family" of Palestinians and Trans-Jordanians, deepens the rift between them with his onslaught against the guerrillas who, for all their obvious short-

comings, were the only ones actually trying to fight the fight which all the regimes officially hold sacred. The Syrian Ba'athists, original champions of guerrillas who last year invaded Jordan on their behalf, have this time closed their frontier with Jordan by way of economic sanction—but continued, in other ways, their very effective connivance with the King at the guerrillas' expense.

Less than a week after one of Numeiri's lieutenants had subscribed, along with Egypt, Libya, and Syria to a communiqué condemning brutal executions in Morocco, he was executing people with no less brutality in the Sudan. The Iraqi Ba'athists have been second to none in their outrage at Sudanese "massacres" and they have urged the Soviet Union to end its assistance to a "dictatorial" Arab regime—their own regime is the most dictatorial, their massacre of Communists the most savage, their show trials the most crudely concocted of all.

The Libyans don't even bother to stick by their own falsehoods: first they deny that they forced down the BOAC airliner, then they proudly proclaim the part which their action played in reinstating Numeiri. Gaddafi is perhaps the most passionately sincere of Arab leaders, but his sincerity is accompanied by an infantile ineptitude which made him leap to the support of the Moroccan rebels before he even knew who they were. In fact, according to a Lebanese writer who should know, the rebel leader, Colonel Medbouh, sets so little store by Pan-Arab

causes that he once told her he prefers Moshe Dayan to Arafat. Since most of the Arab regimes feel themselves to be equally threatened, they have an obvious interest in collective security. This is particularly true of superficially, like-minded regimes like Egypt, Libya, Syria, and the Sudan, repression in the Arab world which, in spite of current liberalisation in Egypt and Syria, is almost certain to get worse in the end and to be a collective repression. That is the meaning of the Libyan-Egyptian intervention in the Sudan.

Though membership of the mutual "protection" society, which is basically what the proposed confederate federation is all about, is officially limited to revolutionary regimes, conservative regimes are unofficially in on the act too. For in the post-1967 era, all regimes—whether "old revolutionaries" like the Ba'athists and Nasserists, or monarchist survivals, Saudi or Hashemite, or the pre-1948 order—have a common interest in facing together the up-and-coming forces, like the "new revolutionaries" spearheaded by the guerrillas, which their own failures have engendered.

Sadat and Faisal are now getting on fine in smashing the guerrillas; King Hussein, too, in spite of the general Arab outcry, that he was striking a blow not only for himself but for all the forces of the status quo. True, the revolutionary regimes want to keep the guerrilla movement alive but it must be as their creature, and purged of all its subversive elements, like the two left-wing popular fronts, who openly advocate the overthrow of the entire existing Arab order.

In the long run, however, there is only one way the existing order can be preserved, if at all; and that is through a peaceful settlement with Israel. The prevailing apathy, which is one product of popular disgust, might conceivably tide them over the traumatic shock which they would thereby inflict on their people. But anger, another product of disgust, will certainly get the upper hand in the absence of war or peace. Faced with mounting popular pressures, the regimes can either try to gang up more effectively to hold them down, or they can turn against each other in search of diversionary scapegoats.

They will persist in the first course as far as they can, knowing that to turn on each other in the present circumstances is a sure recipe for primordial chaos in which they will all most likely be swept away. That is why, even now, Sadat is attempting, through Faisal, to bring Hussein back into the fold. But in the end the second course will be forced upon them. Each reconciliation is more difficult than the last. Arab regimes cannot all hold to one course for long.

There is bound to be a Gaddafi urging the assassination of King Hussein, Iraqi Ba'athists plotting with Sudanese Communists, and just the normal run of unpredictable Arab upheavals. There is, of course, a third course of action, and that is to go to war with Israel. But the trouble with that one is that it is absolutely vital to win it.

## No case for intervention

Sir,—In reply to your leading article about my country (August 6), may I be allowed to express my surprise at what seems to be an encouragement for major powers to intervene in the domestic affairs of small countries.

Democracy as an ideal concept is ridden with well-known semantic ambiguities, for example. Parliamentarianism can deteriorate into corruption and anarchy, as it happened in Greece before the Greek Army was obliged to intervene in April 1967. Foreign intervention, however, as we know from bitter experience, has definite negative effects and cannot easily be circumscribed. May I suggest that nothing in NATO's treaty or resolutions can warrant such a policy. On the contrary, the main purpose of this defence alliance is to guarantee members' independence.

I was also surprised to see that your leading article did not have a word to say about the successful efforts of the present Greek Government to promote vigorous economic growth—a reference not shared by OECD and UN reports—and to bring about long-awaited reforms of Greek political and administrative life.

Far from considering the suspension of the parliamentary system as an ideal solution—as misinformed or self-interested circles often allege—the Greek Government makes every effort to adapt the traditional Western democratic patterns to the present-day social and economic problems in Greece, which are inevitably influenced by exacting and changing world conditions.

Other members of NATO have had to face similar problems and they have solved them in their own particular ways. As to the implication that Greece is of no great value to NATO, let me remind your readers that Greece has not only been a strong bastion of the West during the past 30 years but also NATO's military experts have continually stressed Greece's growing strategic importance.

Ioannis A. Sorokos, Ambassador, Royal Greek Embassy, London W1.

## Elms: the acid test

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—If writing to a national newspaper helps, should like to support the two previous correspondents' (Guardian, July 24 and August 2) plea for Government action to help control the now epidemic outbreak of Dutch Elm disease. However, to say that the cure is quite simple is very much an overstatement. The only effective controls are to remove infected trees or to destroy the bark-boring beetle that spreads the disease from tree to tree or from area to area.

Before any tree can be felled, first it is necessary positively to identify the disease. This entails inspecting many thousands of miles of hedgerow trees and many thousands of acres of woodlands. Considerable expertise is required as early symptoms can be confused with other disorders such as fire or weevil damage.

Secondly, the ownership of the tree or trees would have to be established and, as many of our native elms are on field or property boundaries, this could be a very complicated matter. Thirdly, experienced staff would have to be engaged to remove and destroy the diseased trees. The Forestry Commission staff are not normally called upon to deal with trees in awkward situations, such as close proximity to buildings and public roads.

Therefore, many of the trees would have to be removed in section by tree surgeons. If all the experienced tree surgeons were to be employed tomorrow on this operation, I doubt very much if they could hope to remove all the infected trees by 1972.

In many areas, particularly South-east Essex, the disease is so well established that I fear there is little chance of saving the few uninfected trees. Another means of control—as yet unproved—is to attempt to destroy the bark-boring beetle that spreads the disease. An experimental biological control is being carried out at Basildon New Town. Parasitic wasps are being imported which, when established, it is hoped will effectively control the beetle. Further urgent trials with these wasps should be initiated immediately, particularly in areas where the disease is not yet established.

I believe that the Forestry Commission is carrying out trials with a systemic fungicide which it is hoped will control the fungus on trees which are only partially infected. Again, these experiments must be stepped up.

The 1968 Countryside Act states that all government departments are "to take into account amenity." This is the acid test: will the Forestry Commission act now and quickly, to help save some of our national heritage of elm trees.—Yours faithfully,

P. R. Bridgeman, Director, Arboricultural Courses, Merrist Wood Agricultural College, Nr. Guildford, Surrey.

## FIS a sop to the poor

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—The Government's latest sop to the poor, Family Income Supplement, was introduced on Tuesday, August 3 with, we are told, a £210,000 advertising campaign. A lot, one may think, but very little for a nationwide campaign on something that the Government considers such an important measure to help against poverty. And yet few have applied for the supplement. Perhaps the campaign might have had more effect if the forms for applying for supplement had been made available sooner than the day before the date of introduction.

Why a "sop to the poor"? The Government's recognition of the fact that £18 is a basic minimum wage, the implication of the way the supplement is calculated, is commendable, and should be praised. But the supplement is only available to the families where the head of the family is in full-time employment. Does it cost a family where the head is unemployed less to live? It may be the Government's policy that everyone should stand on their own feet, whether it be individual or industry, but what when people are prevented from working by the economic policies of the Government?

A further injustice also exists in the administration of Family Income Supplement. With claims only possible where the head of the family is in full-time employment, the Government has excluded the whole of the population where the head of the family is in part-time employment. Does it cost a family where the head is unemployed less to live? It may be the Government's policy that everyone should stand on their own feet, whether it be individual or industry, but what when people are prevented from working by the economic policies of the Government?

Very few of these people have full-time jobs. If any job at all, yet the State pension is far below the £18 norm in the Family Income Supplement. This measure is an advance, but only a very slight one. When the Government extends its scope to cover the whole of the population, whether in work or not, it can claim to be really helping the poor.—Yours faithfully,

Mike Wallace, Financial Vice-Chairman, National League of Young Liberals, Blackthorn Road, London SE 4.

J. R. Harding, 174 Station Road, Wyke Green, Sutton Coldfield.

## Deconstruction, a constructive principle

Sir,—Your comment (August 4) that it is economically unrealistic to test a bridge span to the point of destruction reminds me—and it seems worth noting—that Robert Stephenson and William Fairbairn conducted tests to destruction on a one-sixth scale model of their first design of a tubular bridge because others doubted whether the principle was sound.

In this way, not only was the design checked, but, by successive modifications and tests to destruction the ultimate load on the model was increased

from 304 tons to 86, and although the resulting Britannia Bridge has been damaged by fire, the same design at Conway is approaching a century and a quarter of service.

The modern box girder has many differences, but is similarly an exploration beyond long established practice, offering such economies that the cost of testing to destruction similar, or even larger, models might well be justified.—Yours faithfully,

J. R. Harding, 174 Station Road, Wyke Green, Sutton Coldfield.



**JONATHAN STEELE** on the build up in the Soviet block's arguments against Peking and the Sino-American detente

## Moscow's war of words on Mao

1969: Chinese troops guard the border with Russia



## Tar on troubled waters

by Anthony Tucker

OIL pollution of the oceans may be much worse than we have estimated. Scientists at the Institute of Oceanography in Halifax, Nova Scotia, skimming the sea of surface waters of the North Atlantic in a plankton survey, have discovered that oil globules from over 20 per cent of the material collected. This measurement confirms what a precise, quantitative way search of diverse and disturbing observations of oil slicks, such as those reported by the *Guardian*, that the oceans are thick with tar. It can be taken to indicate that spillage in the North Atlantic is much greater than the 100,000 to 400,000 tons a year which was calculated as its likely share by the *Guardian* in 1969. The report, published in *Science*, points out that the end of the present knowledge is not possible to make accurate calculations of total spillage from measurements of residual tar. It is not possible to estimate what proportion of oil ends up as tar, and how long it takes to be degraded. The assessment has been made that the total spillage of oil into the North Atlantic is three times as much as the 10 per cent of spilled oil becomes tar, then the spillage needed to produce the quantities of tar found in this survey would be several million tons a year in the North Atlantic alone.

This far exceeds previous estimates which have suggested four million tons as a generous estimate for total world-wide spillage. Yet last year, a survey of the Mediterranean also indicated that oil globules were very high in the water, although in this case quantitative measurements were much less accurate. It is apparent from the Atlantic report that a valuable index of oil spillage could be obtained by finding out more about the formation and life span of the tar globules. There may be many variable factors but a sound general basis for calculation could emerge fairly rapidly if the work were undertaken. This work of tar tells us that there must be no falling off in the urgency with which international measures are applied for a reduction of oil pollution.

## Follies in flight

by Oliver Pritchett

A PART from throwing a bucket of ice-cold champagne over them what could you do?" said one former airline steward yesterday. To judge by the latest issue of the *BOAC* staff magazine, "Horizon", there is very little you can do to stop a couple who are absolutely determined to have in-flight sexual intercourse. The magazine reports an incident which occurred last March on a *BOAC* VC10 flight from New York to Sydney via Honolulu. A man and a woman, apparently strangers when the flight began, became more and more intimate as it proceeded. A complaint from fellow passengers and a polite request from the steward did nothing to restrain them. So the captain was sent for. This should have had some effect, for the captain was A. R. F. Thompson, one of *BOAC*'s most senior pilots — tall, bearded, bearded, the epitome of flight deck authority. He put on his jacket and his pilot's cap to add weight to the interview.

The woman told him to mind his own business. The couple then made love. It is not known whether or not this was a "first" flight. The high backs of the aircraft seats and the dim lighting at night provide a good deal of privacy. Cabin crew, however, if half the stories are to be believed, have considerable experience in airborne sex. There are said to be clubs to celebrate the feat—the 20,000 Club, the 30,000 Club, and the 40,000 Club, according to which altitude you were flying at the time. One former steward claiming to be a member of the 30,000 Club, said that status rose with altitude, though you would think there would be more kudos to a quick seduction on a low altitude short-haul from, say, London to Manchester. "In-flight sex isn't new," said the club member. "But perhaps this was the first time for passengers." Alcohol for passengers was helped matters along in the incident, according to "Horizon". This, cabin crews agree, can be a difficult problem, though they can of course cut off supplies to passengers who become difficult. On a long flight there may be more risk of excessive drinking, but on any flight there may be a nervous passenger who needs to tranquillise himself with drink. A special point of talking to these passengers. On board a plane the captain's word is law. His sanctions are to put passengers off the plane and turn them over to the police. Captain Thompson threatened to do this to his pair of lovers, but did not do so in the end. It could raise awkward legal problems, of course. As with hijackers there would be a question of what country they were flying over at the time of the offence. But what if the appalling habit should spread? A British Airline Pilots' Association official had one suggestion last night: "Bearing in mind the current trend in the theatre, perhaps *BOAC* should change an entertainment tax."

ACCORDING to its com-  
munique last week's  
Crimean summit of Com-  
munist leaders discussed  
every subject of major inter-  
national importance except  
China. The moral of this story  
is the oldest lesson in the  
journalist's notebook. Always  
distrust communiques. For if  
there is one subject on which  
Moscow and its allies are cur-  
rently extending their minds  
—and which they do not want  
to discuss in front of the  
Rumanian President who was  
not at the meeting—it is  
China, and President Nixon's  
planned visit.

Now that Mr Nixon has  
ruled out any chance of a  
summit meeting with the  
Russians before going to  
China, Moscow may be  
tempted to see more evidence  
of collusion between Wash-  
ington and Peking. Although  
the Kremlin still forbears to  
make a clear official state-  
ment on the visit, the tenor  
of comments in the Russian  
and Eastern European media  
is settling down into two  
broad grooves.

One is to argue that the  
Chinese are hypocrites in  
claiming to be revolutionaries  
when they are preparing to  
welcome the boss of American  
imperialism to Peking. The  
other is to suggest that Peking's  
anti-Sovietism has now  
forced her wittingly or other-  
wise into playing the Ameri-  
cans' game.

The first charge of hypoc-  
rasy is being played with a  
good deal of relish. Peking's  
sudden volte-face in agreeing  
to talk to the American Gov-  
ernment at the top level has  
knocked many of Mao's

foreign sympathisers off bal-  
ance. One French Maoist  
group, for example, has since  
come up with the argument  
that Mao's move shows  
there are now two kinds of  
peaceful co-existence. One is  
the Russian kind whereby it  
has become a fundamental  
part of the country's foreign  
policy (and is of course de-  
plorable). The Chinese  
version is a policy of strength  
which forces one's opponent  
to sue for peaceful co-exis-  
tence.

Other recent Peking  
actions, like its support for  
Yahya Khan and Mrs Band-  
araike, have also worried some  
Mao sympathisers. But Mos-  
cow can make no hay with  
them since it has taken al-  
most the same line on these  
two issues. Instead it is now  
emphasising, in broadcasts to  
the Third World, China's sup-  
port for President Numeiri  
of the Sudan in spite of his  
persecution of Communists.

It is also arousing suspi-  
cions that the North Viet-  
namese are being abandoned  
by Peking. A Czech radio  
broadcast commented un-  
usually wittily—that the con-  
trast between the freebreath-  
ing of China's crazed cultural  
revolutionaries and their flexi-  
ble retreats was "sad con-  
firmation of the saying that  
China is prepared to fight  
down to the last Vietnamese."

Even Albania, China's faith-  
ful ally up till now, is not  
being spared. A Moscow Radio  
broadcast to Albania last  
week made great play with  
the fact that China had al-  
ready consulted its tiny fol-  
lower. "China is not in the habit  
of showing her plans even to her

best friends," the radio said.  
The Eastern block's other  
stick in the charge of collusion  
between Peking and Washing-  
ton. The charge already pre-  
sents the start of the ping-  
pong diplomacy. In March  
Moscow was particularly upset  
at a very fierce attack  
launched on Russia's "revisi-  
onists" and "social-fascists"  
in Chinese editorials cele-  
brating the centenary of the  
Paris Commune. These  
attacks, which came on the  
eve of the Soviet party con-  
gress were the bitterest ide-  
ological diatribes on Moscow  
for many months. Moscow and  
its friends responded by  
pointing out as the Bulgarian  
party paper put it: "When-  
ever the Americans intensify  
their aggressive actions" (a  
reference to the invasion of  
Laos) "in Peking they come  
out with a call for stepping  
up the struggle against the  
Soviet Union and the entire  
Socialist community."

The East German paper  
"Neues Deutschland" re-  
marked that "Chinese armed  
provocation on the USSR  
front in 1969 had coincided  
with imperialist provocations  
in Europe such as the elec-  
tion of the West German  
President in West Berlin, and  
that slanderous Chinese  
attacks on the Soviet Union  
in 1970 coincided with the  
communist invasion of Cam-  
bodia. The knowledge that  
secret talks have indeed taken  
place between Mr Kissinger  
and Chou En-lai not only  
reinforces this line of argu-  
ment, but also already  
claimed in "Pravda" that  
the most reactionary anti-  
communist forces in the

United States are hoping the  
Nixon visit will set China  
and Russia against each other.  
The clearest, bluntest  
argument against the visit so  
far was published in the  
Polish paper, "Trybuna  
Ludu", and since reprinted  
in the Moscow paper "Soviet-  
skaya Rossiya". The line here  
was threefold. The vehemence  
of Peking's attacks on the  
Soviet Union makes it clear  
whom Peking regards as its  
main adversary. Peking tries  
to disguise its anti-Soviet  
policy by talking of an  
alleged necessity to fight  
"the two super-Powers", a  
false theory which puts the  
Soviet Union and the United  
States on the same footing,  
and blurs the true aggressive  
face of American imperi-  
alism. Peking's attempt to split  
the Socialist community con-  
tradicts its declared readi-  
ness to normalise its relations  
with other Socialist countries  
on the grounds of peaceful  
coexistence.

The article went on to  
assert "It is obvious that no  
major international issues can  
be settled without the Soviet  
Union, let alone contrary to  
it." And it reminded Moscow's  
allies that "all nods of  
approval for Peking's splitting  
policy can only be considered  
harmful to the unity of the  
Socialist community and to  
proletarian internationalism."

There is Moscow's dilemma  
in a nutshell. The unexpected  
propaganda bonus which Mos-  
cow hopes for from Mao's  
sudden advocacy of peaceful  
coexistence with all and  
sundry is a small benefit be-  
side its fears of being isolated  
by Washington and Peking.

## Frankie's broken weekend

Simon Winchester reports from Belfast, Sunday, on a boy caught up in a riot

Frankie's accident, and it  
was no more and no less than  
that, was one of those tragic  
parentheses that invariably  
interrupt the smooth and  
steady unrolling pattern of  
a Belfast riot. It was the kind  
of tragedy that simply had to  
happen to someone in the  
crowd, and it was no particu-  
lar fault of Frankie's that  
the shadow fell on him that day.

All afternoon a dignified  
group of middle-aged  
Catholic women had been  
strung across the Springfield  
Road, opposite the police  
barracks. A few feet away a  
hushed, kneeling congrega-  
tion prayed or intoned a  
haunting litany beside a  
small wreath that marked the  
spot where Harry Thornton  
had been shot dead earlier in  
the day. That spot, the women  
said, was holy ground: no car, no lorry  
would pass the spot for a full day  
in memory of the dead man,  
father of six, a labourer from  
South Armagh. And so each  
time a car approached the  
line from up the Springfield

Road—a road which leads  
down from the soft green  
hills of Divis and the Antrim  
fields, the knot of women  
raised a big black flag up  
high, waved their arms and  
the car would swing away  
down a sidestreet.

But at exactly 6.15 pm  
restored a silver Ford Cor-  
tina driven by a middle-aged  
man, and a woman and two  
children sitting in the passen-  
ger seats, refused to stop  
before the human barrier. He  
edged past the women, who  
yelled and jeered and threw  
sticks at him, and finally  
escaped into the remaining  
100 yards of clear road before  
he came to the junction of  
the Springfield Road and the  
Falls.

Here, though, there was an  
emergency. At a moment  
earlier they had been hurling  
clouds of half bricks, bottles,  
old iron gratings, pickaxe  
heads, or just plain abuse at a  
platoon of soldiers on the  
Falls. But now, in a moment  
of full fury, the soldiers were  
smashing up the track lights,  
tearing out the paving stones,

building small piles of  
ammunition against the next  
time the soldiers made a  
sortie. Frank Cunningham  
was in the crowd somewhere,  
in his dirty blue jeans, his  
rough brown jacket, and his  
heavy muddy boots.

The Cortina slithered to a  
halt at the fringe of the  
crowd. With a whoop of  
delight a dozen youths raced  
up to it, hammering on the  
roof, kicking the doors, rock-  
ing the whole machine from  
side to side. Inside, the  
woman and her children were  
frantic with terror, their  
mouths open in a soundless  
scream. The driver was white-  
faced and horrified, not know-  
ing what to do. But then the  
crowd calmed down, and he  
saw, and took his chance. He  
pressed his accelerator flat to  
the floor. The car leaped in  
the air and lurched down the  
hill, faster and faster towards  
the safety of the city centre.

It was then that Frankie,  
14 next week, stepped out in  
front of the car. There was  
thick, dull crack and his body  
sailed up in the air, a full six

feet above the glass and  
brick-towered street. Round  
and round his little limp  
body whirled in a terrifying  
slow motion, cartwheeling  
past his friends still holding  
their bricks and bottles  
beside them.

It seemed a full five  
seconds before Frankie hit  
the ground and even then he  
bounced once, twice, three  
times before coming to a rest,  
bleeding horribly in the  
dust. A cloud of reddish  
gutter hung in the silent air  
for a few seconds. Then another  
car hurtled off in pursuit of  
the Cortina and the crowd, as  
one, rushed across to the tiny,  
battered body in the dirty  
gutter.

What Mrs Cunningham will  
do when her boy comes home,  
smoking his last breath, no  
matron at the hospital today  
was far from sure about his  
prospects—goodness only  
knows. Her home is too  
insanitary, too damp, and  
crowded to house a  
convalescing boy. Her  
husband is unemployed and  
has been for years. There is

no money for prescriptions or  
"razzies", a television  
for the child if he does come  
back, no room for comfort, no  
peace for rest.

But Mrs Cunningham  
didn't blame the driver. "He  
was right to have kept on  
moving, he would have been  
lynched if he had got out of  
his car. Our people were in  
an awful bad mood last  
night."

The man who followed the  
Cortina was less charitable,  
though. He caught up with  
the driver, pulled him out of  
the car, and according to a  
soldier today, "gave him a  
hell of a whipping, right in  
front of his family, too." The  
police say the man made a  
full statement, but no civil-  
ian witnesses turned up until  
nearly three hours after the  
accident.

But this was hardly sur-  
prising. For all last night the  
police station was under  
heavy siege. Machine-guns  
were barking, the gas was  
smoking, the streets were  
Frankie Cunningham's pain  
and his mother's ghastly  
problem became a tiny part  
of another night of violence.  
Two lines in this morning's  
papers, a simple tragedy  
boxed as if from a mere  
meaning, to be filed away and  
forgotten.

Daniel Ellsberg (right) is now to face charges  
of passing secret Pentagon papers to the  
American press. Leroy Aarons, in Santa Monica,  
Sunday, reports on the impact of the affair on the  
research organisation for which Ellsberg worked

## Turmoil in the think tank

The crisis at Rand, clearly  
its greatest, comes at a time  
of growing mistrust of so-  
called "think tanks."

Moreover, it comes at a  
time when Rand is hurting  
from budget cutbacks (the  
Air Force's chief client, has  
reduced its contract funds to  
Rand nearly 30 per cent in  
five years), antagonism in  
Congress to "think tank"  
research, and loss of per-  
sonnel (27 nuclear physicists,  
frustrated by money short-  
ages, left Rand in the past 10  
months to form their own  
consultant firm, decimating  
Rand's physics department).

It is true that Rand would  
outlive its usefulness if  
suddenly all nations put an  
end to war. Its major work  
deals with the strategy, tac-  
tics, and logistics of warfare  
and defence (although it has  
made great contributions to  
the space programme and is  
increasingly involved in  
domestic studies).

None the less, Rand prides  
itself on its reputation, built  
into its charter, for "telling  
it like it is." Rand claims  
that, while it is mainly in the



business of laying out alter-  
natives to given goals, it has,  
and still does, challenge those  
goals when it feels they are  
wrong.

But most Rand people  
talked to agreed that there is  
a difference between chal-  
lenging one's client quietly  
and confidentially and  
"breaking the rules."

At the highest levels, there  
is anger and dismay at  
Ellsberg's alleged breach.  
Rand President Henry S.  
Rowen, a close personal  
friend of Ellsberg's, is said to  
be deeply disturbed.

"There's a degree of  
arrogance to individuals who  
decide for themselves what  
the right course of action is,"  
said a source close to the  
thinking of Rand. "It just  
could be they are wrong. It's  
rare that any one person is in  
a position to say 'Change the  
policy, because I figured it  
out.' What the hell does he  
know?"

"Most people here feel  
that on the average they do  
have an effect. They see some  
results. It may be cumula-

tive, but there are results."  
One disaffected Rand  
alumnus is Anthony J. Russo  
jr., a friend of Ellsberg's who  
is currently under a contempt  
order for refusing to tell a  
Federal Grand Jury about  
Ellsberg's involvement with  
the Pentagon Papers.

Russo, an engineer and  
political scientist who left  
Rand in January, 1969, said  
he became frustrated when  
his reports, critical of US  
policy in Vietnam, were  
either discredited or in one  
case, he claims, suppressed.

"It became obvious to me  
that 99 per cent of the people  
at Rand were mainly  
interested in keeping their  
contracts intact," said Russo,  
34, who spent four years at  
Rand. "They were spending  
close to \$1 million per year  
on research with regard to  
Vietnam and it seemed to me  
they were not getting a great  
touch with what was going on  
and didn't seem to care."

"I don't think any outfit  
funded by the Government  
can maintain its independ-  
ence. Rand, from the very  
beginning, was a captive of

the Government. They had a  
good deal of freedom in deal-  
ing in abstracts. They  
were able to explore alterna-  
tives within the grant and  
policy guidelines. But they  
could never, say, make a case  
for dismantling nuclear  
weapons or place a great deal  
of emphasis on disarmament  
—nothing that could put the  
Air Force out of business."

"Rand just does not con-  
sider moral inputs. This  
doesn't mean necessarily  
making moral or value judg-  
ments, but they don't even  
bring up the questions. What  
about the issues of incipient  
fascism at home? In their  
zeal to find ways to cope with  
outside threats, they ignored  
the growing threat from  
within," Russo said.

Rand officials, while  
strongly denying Russo's  
general allegations, couldn't  
agree more with his assess-  
ment of the role of moral  
judgments. A source close to  
the institution put it this  
way:

"Morality! What kind of  
contribution is that to the  
grand scheme of things?  
This is a process of review  
for quality and relevance. If  
it's no more than a value  
statement, if there's no data,  
if it just says, 'I think the  
war is wrong,' then that  
paper doesn't get out of here.  
I don't think the Government  
is interested in the value  
judgment of people at Rand.  
They're not more or less  
important than people in the  
rest of the country."

"Our comparative advan-  
tage as a role of moral  
pronouncement in what is true  
and good and just. We work  
in theories, facts, and judg-  
ments." — Washington Post.

## Hothouse for city growth

by Judy Hillman

THE architectural radicals  
are back in London with  
a six-week summer session  
under way at the Architec-  
tural Association, that Bed-  
ford Square intellectual hot-  
house of spasmodic brilliance  
and indecisive participation.  
It is a curious gathering with  
students, researchers, and  
teachers gathered together  
from 35 corners of the world,  
some by chance, some by  
invitation, some financed by  
governments or benevolent  
institutions, perching cheaply  
in vacant pads and bending  
their international minds with  
extraordinary enthusiasm to  
such peculiarly British prob-  
lems as the future of Covent  
Garden and the possibility of  
a "quietly technological folk  
suburbia" instead of the  
more conventional new town  
growth of Northend, alongside  
an airport at Foulness.

So far as the former is con-  
cerned there is general  
agreement, it seems, on the  
similarity of the world over,  
the need for more sensitive  
treatment and change in estab-  
lished city centres, and some

means of protection of the  
small business which has so  
often been wiped out by the  
large-scale redevelopments  
favoured by councils and prop-  
erty companies because of  
costs and long-term profit-  
ability.

The Foulness group, as ex-  
plained by Alec Greenfield,  
head of the architectural pro-  
gramme at the Northern Vir-  
ginia Community College,  
obviously gives more scope  
for the imagination. Under  
the direction of Peter Cook,  
member of the Archigram  
firm best known as exponent  
of plug-in cities and winner  
of the Monte Carlo entertain-  
ment centre, competition, the  
stress has been on integration  
with Essex ecology. This has  
produced alternative visions  
including one with homes,  
schools, and work places built  
under a raised transport struc-  
ture supporting a railway and  
motorways and running all  
the way to Southend.

Another idea involves the  
construction of the direct  
transport network on the  
ground with new develop-  
ment in ribbons from existing

towns tying into urban nodes  
along its route. A more  
exciting if improbable solu-  
tion would virtually camou-  
flage the necessary growth in  
specially hollowed out craters,  
each big enough for a 16,000  
sq ft apartment com-  
munity.

The 70 or so students  
selected out of 350 applicants  
sharpen their wits with  
genuine differences of em-  
phasis, particularly between  
the developed and the under-  
developed or Third World.  
A Nigerian is puzzled by the  
Western belief that it is pos-  
sible to change society by  
design. He cannot under-  
stand the European and  
American students' preoccu-  
pation with need to recycle  
waste products. "This is  
something," he says, "trying  
to escape from," he says, "quoting  
the shanty towns as an  
example of alternative use for  
corrugated iron sheets and  
petrol cans. Then again, they  
don't share the Europeans'  
concern for citizen participa-  
tion and find a startling lack  
of urgency in their attitudes.  
Newcomers are constantly

arriving—a German lecturer  
who is embroiled in the con-  
struction of family com-  
munes, an American student  
who has just been studying  
the socio-economic problems  
of Atlanta, a German plan-  
ning professor who is work-  
ing on a building system that  
really will give the equivalent  
of council tenants in Ham-  
burg choice of room size once  
the basic structure is  
built.

"We have been running a  
bit of a circus," says Alvin  
Boyarok, the director, who  
divides his life between Lon-  
don and Chicago. The session  
apparently just about pays its  
way with £100 a head from  
paying students to cover  
scholarships for others, rent  
and travelling expenses for  
the "radicals" heroes. Mr  
Boyarok says people think  
there must be a massive bud-  
jet just because he has an  
American accent.

Next year this particular  
architectural circus may move  
on from the London scene  
and divide its time between  
such cities as Vienna, Flor-  
ence, Milan or Paris.

## Whose lucky dip?

Richard Bourne on  
the two year diploma

THE notion of a two-year  
general diploma in higher  
education is rumbling round.  
Thousands of 18-year-olds  
could be taking such courses  
by the end of the decade if  
this cardinal element in the  
James Committee's thinking,  
backed by a number of voices  
in higher education, gets the  
stamp of Mrs Thatcher's  
approval.

As reported here already  
the James Committee have  
got hooked on the scheme for  
two reasons: because it will  
meet the complaints of  
intending teachers about  
premature commitment to the  
profession, and because it  
could offer a course for all  
kinds of other people in what  
are now the colleges of educa-  
tion.

It is becoming clearer that  
the two-year diploma is likely  
to get considerable support  
and not just from economists  
in the Treasury who imagine  
the colleges as a cheap device  
to take the overspill of de-  
mand for degree places else-  
where. The Association of  
Teachers in Colleges and  
Departments of Education, for  
instance, wanted such a  
scheme in their evidence to  
James, although along with  
closer integration with the  
universities, Mr Charles Carter,  
Vice-Chancellor of the  
University of Lancaster and  
someone who believes that the  
universities should take a  
greater interest in the prepara-  
tion of teachers, says that  
"contributing to a valuable  
diversity in the system as a  
whole."

But there are a number of  
problems about the two-year  
diploma, some of which may  
renew pressure for a Robbins-  
style inquiry into higher  
education as a whole as more  
people realise that what is at  
stake is not only an initiative  
for teachers, but a general  
proposal for school leavers of  
all sorts. Who will take it?  
How will it relate to a  
degree? What will it be  
worth to anyone who has it?

If, for instance, the univer-  
sities were to take responsi-  
bility for validating such a  
diploma, it could be tantamount  
to saying that the  
leaves off to them and extend-  
ing the university sector in  
higher education enormously.  
If it is to be a qualitatively  
different form of course from  
the current degree courses in  
universities and polytechnics  
it could open a new status  
assure in higher education.

If it is not merely a  
terminal qualification the  
questions arise as to how far  
its courses can link with  
degree courses, how many  
diploma holders will be able  
to transfer to degree courses,  
and how many will be able to  
count for one year or two  
years' credits towards a  
degree. And if it is not a  
degree it ought to offer some  
visible prospect of acceptance  
by employers and professional  
bodies as a new status  
assure in higher education.

Many advocates, he feels,  
forget the way in which  
degree courses are develop-  
ing as coherent three-year  
courses. It is essential that  
the diploma should lead to-  
wards a degree, but many  
enthusiasts do not appreciate  
the problems of compatibility  
that will arise, he says. If  
the diploma is to have trans-  
ferability, it is essential that  
awarding institutions should  
have a large say in framing  
the diploma courses.

Air Eric Robinson, deputy  
director of the North-East  
London Polytechnic, is a sup-  
porter of the idea of a two-  
year diploma, but at the same  
time one of its most mordant  
analysts. He is sceptical that  
the diploma should lead to-  
wards a degree, but many  
enthusiasts do not appreciate  
the problems of compatibility  
that will arise, he says. If  
the diploma is to have trans-  
ferability, it is essential that  
awarding institutions should  
have a large say in framing  
the diploma courses.

It will be interesting to see  
which other institutions,  
apart from the former educa-  
tional colleges, volunteer to run  
the colleges themselves do not  
now have the resources to run  
courses offering credits in  
technology or even much  
science or many modern lan-  
guages. But of course Lord  
James could open the gates to  
mergers in all directions.

The relationship of the diplo-  
ma to a degree may become  
the crucial point in the reac-  
tion of the educational world.  
The National Union of Stu-  
dents and several teacher  
bodies would protest sharply if  
a new second class citizen-  
ship is scented.  
Yet as soon as the degree  
itself comes into play the  
whole academic establishment  
becomes involved. It would be  
surprising if vice-chancellors  
in general do not become  
much more occupied with  
James' politicking in the  
autumn. For whatever hap-  
pens to the teaching of im-  
migrants, there is a clash of  
the status of degrees and  
empires for bringing out the  
sharpness of superior  
intelligence.













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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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FOR THE BEST OF CONTINENTAL  
AND AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY  
**RATTI: UPTWISTING AND  
STABILISING PLANT**  
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ROBENSAW MANCHESTER

**HOW SHOULD** we respond to the environmental disruption and crisis? This is a problem which has generated little action but a vast amount of talk. It may help to set the scene if we distinguish and analyse certain fashionable ideas.

The first is salvation by technology. After all, technology is at its most thriving and fruitful when it responds to perceived urgent needs, and although the progress of technology creates as well as solves problems, the problems created are of the same kind as the ones solved.

So technology will produce degradable plastics, quiet aeroplanes and safe pesticides... and solutions no one has even imagined. The view of harnessing technology to tame the environment appears naive but it has its distinguished adherents, especially among the south-eastern of the scientific and technological profession. (For example, Sir Peter Medawar, Magnus Pyke.)

In opposition to the technophiles, there are those who see a need for stern controls. These might cover the activities of industry, its ability to use the natural environment as waste disposal facilities; the disposal of certain environmentally dangerous waste products might be forbidden, and a tighter rein kept on the products which are allowed to be marketed (e.g. pesticides).

This line of thought leads to a call for the "democratisation" of science and technology; bringing within the sphere of social decision the choice of what general direction research should take. (There is also a band of technophiles who wish to stop technology altogether.)

The control approach leads to urgency. Ordinary people are urged to form pressure groups to publicise issues, to demand action and in some cases to take direct action themselves—as when the "Friends of the Earth" dumped non-returnable bottles on the doorstep of Schwepes' Ltd in their head office. This may be pure protest, but can also be a spur to legislation.

None of this appears to raise

In Paris a team of economists is studying the problem of the environment, to produce a report for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Here Alan Coddington, a member of the team, outlines the surprisingly complicated issues involved

## Economics of the environment

any economic issues. If the problems demand technical solutions, it is a question of how; if they demand legislative controls it becomes a matter of politics. On the face of it there is nothing in either case that the economist, qua economist, is equipped to discuss. Or is there?

When we study economics in its broadest sense, we study how people, in their activities of producing, exchanging and consuming, behave each in what he perceives to be his own interests. In other words, it leads us to ask questions about what incentives (quite generally, and not simply in a financial sense) people have to act in one way or another. For example, what incentives have scientists to invent and develop a technology which will be environmentally preserving rather than environment-destroying?

Presumably, the technologist serves his own interest by serving those of his firm; and the interests of his firm are determined in terms of profits, growth and sales. The exact objectives of the firm are much disputed but need not concern us.

It is in any event to its advantage to reduce the cost necessary to achieve any objective, or to increase the revenue associated with any given level of cost. But the firm's costs do not take into account the external costs imposed on others by its activities. Oil tankers operating more cheaply by discharging their waste at sea; the costs in terms of despoiled beaches are not reflected in the oil company's accounts. What is cheap for the individual may

not be cheap for society as a whole, and similarly on the side of benefits. Such circumstances are called "externalities" or "spillover effects" by economists.

What is deficient about the technophile view is, therefore, precisely that we are dealing with a situation where the economy is providing the "wrong" incentives: this fact led to the existing problems of environmental disruption. It can hardly solve them too.

A breed of socially responsible technologists, who behave independently of the economic pressures which their employment brings to bear on them is a picture which has charm in greater measure than plausibility. Equally, the "southern corporation" which has become responsive to all manner of wider objectives than the pursuit of financial advantage and market power, looks an unlikely saviour.

In the universities, of course, technological developments enjoy considerable autonomy and independence. But even there, technology develops according to a logic of its own. There is no particular reason why the direction it takes should be environmentally desirable. The obvious case of technology unfolding in spite of environmental pressures is also an appalling environmental menace: Concorde.

Turning now to the political viewpoint, we should inquire whether politicians have the incentive to produce the requisite legislation and that is only part of the story. If legislation were produced, what would happen?

Firms or individuals faced with new legal rules still have the choice of violating them. Indeed, existing laws are often broken, wherever enforcement is weak or penalties light. Perhaps we need something more scientific and more rewarding for the State, than a "cops and robbers" approach.

How can we modify individual incentives where they are "wrong"—where the pursuit of self-interest is leading to environmental deterioration?

The classic way of modifying allocative patterns through incentives is by policies of taxation and subsidy. We can imagine a system where activities which cause environmental damage are taxed, and those which cause environmental improvements are subsidised.

An ideal system of taxes and subsidies would ensure that the pursuit of own self-interest after the tax is imposed would lead to the same behaviour as would follow from the pursuit of the social interest, taking external costs into account.

Ideal, but impossible. One cannot know all the external costs of every activity. The problems involve not only the practical one of collecting and processing the information, but also the formidable conceptual one of how such things are to be valued. My view is that it would not be worth making great efforts with elaborate methods for measuring social costs. It could only lead to "futile" "precision". This idea is dead, and the Roskill report is its monument.

But the fact that we cannot get things perfectly right does

not mean that we cannot try to make a modest improvement. Taxes can be useful in an imperfect world.

The principle of "making the polluter pay" is partly economic and partly moral. The same allocative result could be achieved by bribery rather than taxation. A suitable bribe, made conditional on curtailing output which causes damage, would have the same incentive effect as the previously-considered tax on output. From a social point of view, the bribe would be worth making as long as it was less than the saving in social costs.

But the idea of being paid for not producing something seems uncomfortably like the mad logic of "Catch 22" where someone was reputed to have made a fortune by not growing alfalfa.

There is an alternative policy which may look superficially very similar to taxation. This is compensation.

But while policies have the same effect on the incentives of the producers of external costs, a compensation policy has an additional effect on the incentives of the victims.

It has been argued that this effect is bad from an economic point of view. The allocative approach takes the quite dispassionate view that what is to be avoided is not smoke itself, but smoke and people in the same place; and that if it is cheaper to move people than factories, then move the people.

A compensation policy would nevertheless mean that it is the factory, not the people, which has the incentive to move, so the policy can be criticised on

allocative grounds. This appears too hard-headed, though.

The trouble stems from the economist's habit of treating allocative questions (what should be produced) as separate from distributional questions (who should get what is produced). Rather than spending any energy on trying to humanise economics, however, I am going to discuss the pros and cons of these policies in practice.

The taxation policy assumes that there is a definite relationship between the output of an industry and the external, environmental costs it imposes. But if we take the case of, say, spillage from oil tankers, it is clear that there is no such relationship. What is required is a disincentive to spill oil, rather than a disincentive to carry oil, and a compensation policy seems much better adapted to provide this.

One can avoid this problem, however, simply by levying a tax on use of the environment rather than on output. This involves no change in principle, but it does entail a shift of focus. It leads us to consider pricing arrangements which would be otherwise treated as environmental "free goods".

The practical objections to compensation are far more serious. In order to carry out the policy, one must be able to identify those inconvenienced, detect the damage, ascertain its extent, and assess its cost, as well as identifying the culprit.

Even where compensation is feasible, it may be extremely costly to administer. It is estimated, for example, that processing the claims for damage

caused by a fleet of Concorde would require a department as big as the Inland Revenue. Filled again.

Let us return to first principles. Although from an economic point of view the problem is merely for example to keep oil away from people, from an environmental point of view one really wants to keep oil away from water. The lesser objective would be adequate if our use of the environment were well within its assimilative capacity: that is to say that if we could keep the various wastes out of people's way, they would be disposed of by natural processes. But when the environment is overloaded, we only gain a little time by keeping oil and people apart—time in which the problem gets worse.

A truly environmental—or long term economic—approach sees the natural environment being used. It is a waste of productive inputs. Some of these services and inputs are normally available free of charge. But to treat a resource as free when it is in fact scarce, and therefore valuable, results in its over-utilisation, that is to say, a mis-allocation.

On this line of argument, what is required is the establishment of clear property rights to these "free goods". (Ownership may be vested in governments or even in international bodies.)

This offers another way of "internalising" environmental costs. With the policies of taxation or compensation, the costs were brought within producers' considerations by imposing penalties; with this policy, the environmental costs are brought within consumers' considerations by imposing penalties; with this policy,

the environmental ceases to be "free" by extending property rights to the resources involved. Indeed, monopoly rights. The next step in this process would be the introduction of pricing. One wants to see demand conditions consistent with the capacity of the environment.

The environment could be auctioned, like North Sea (thus granting a monopoly licence) or sold at fixed price. The second approach would much like the introduction of parking meters. Before introduction, road space was free even though it was scarce, and there was clearly an excess demand.

Similarly with waste disposal facilities and environmental pollution, the pricing arrangement would require technical ingenuity. The second approach would much like the introduction of parking meters. Before introduction, road space was free even though it was scarce, and there was clearly an excess demand.

Penalties have their place, but as prices. All approaches we have discussed raise problems of political administration. The question is: can one devise a tax arrangement which is fair—or rather, cheatproof—rules out or detects defects with use of environmental resources?

In short, the fact that one theorises about policies of taxation, compensation or otherwise does not mean that one could solve every environmental problem. There are cases where direct control measures are more promising.

And having surveyed this spectrum of policies, we must be more: the government incentives of its own, which must try to modify. Economics can only be applied to the environment through political

## CITY COMMENT

### TRUMAN

#### Hypothetical stalemate

THE REMARKABLE binge for control of Truman Hambury Buxton might not turn out to be even more remarkable. Adding to its distinction of being the most expensive brewery takeover in history, Truman could conceivably make the record book for a second time by becoming the first stalemate situation that learned City heads can remember.

Consider the current position and the not-inconceivable events that could emerge. First, Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Watney Mann can each lay claim to about 28 per cent of Truman's capital, leaving 44 per cent with uncommitted shareholders. Secondly, assume that 5 per cent of Truman shareholders prefer to remain invested in beer rather than beds and bingo and elect to take the Watney offer. Also assume that Watney's controversial underwriting agreement becomes of more use and Watney manages to buy, say, 7 per cent of Truman through the market at prices beyond the limits of GM. This would give it around 40 per cent when GM's offer closes.

The next assumption is that at least 8 per cent of Truman's shareholders are either insane, in jail, in sunnier places or for some other reason incapable and fail to respond to the document of either bidder.

This would mean that GM has only 52 per cent of Truman's capital within its reach: odds are better than even that GM would not get 52 per cent, particularly if Watney started

paying ludicrous prices through the market in the dying stages. Thus, the stalemate: it would be difficult to find a more hypothetical set of figures on the prolonged struggle but then it has been an extraordinary contest all along.

### ERNEST SCRAGG

#### Standing by for ICI

ERNEST SCRAGG shares have shown little reaction in ICI's bid for Qualitex and the acquisition of the yarn texturing interests of Carrington Viegela, but this is not surprising in view of the secrecy surrounding future supplies of machinery.

At present ICI holds the main patents for the draw texturing process, and it is committed to Scragg as its supplier. An initial order has already been placed, although the value has not been announced.

ICI's reluctance is understandable. Its move into texturing is a major development for the industry, and all the other fibre producers are anxious to see how quickly it will set up capacity for the new process. A further explanation, offered by some sections of the trade, is that ICI is reluctant to let its erstwhile enthusiasts in the "Crimplene" club know how quickly their future market is to be eroded.

In the long term, ICI's move can only be of benefit to Scragg. Plants accounting for more than 35 per cent of the British textile capacity are expected to require, and while nylon processing machinery can be adapted

for the process, it is understood that polyester texturing will require completely new equipment of their time charters, in the autumn.

Other evidence had added up over the past six months to show that shipping is over the peak of its cycle and sliding down the curve to one of its periodic slumps. The tramp shipping and dry cargo business has been particularly badly hit, and accounts for a substantial part of the tonnage laid up around the world.

Even the tanker market, where fortunes have been made over the past few years, has been in a sad state, in spite of what the shipbrokers Eggar Forrester describe as an "indication of better things to come appearing hesitantly on the horizon, to clear the clouds of depression hanging over the market". In 12 months, the tanker freight price index has dropped from 210 to 60.

The unexpectedly sharp drop in confidence after a major expansion period has already begun to show in the order figures for shipbuilders. In the second quarter of this year the great bulk of the UK order book was a single order by Shell for five tankers, placed with Harland and Wolff—with payments for most of the rest of the industry. This was the second quarter running in which most order books had stagnated.

Shipbuilding order books are still at a peak, and run for three or four years ahead in some cases. It is new orders which are thin on the ground. In the long-term shipping is bound to grow, but a short-term slump could seriously damage the remaining British shipyards—most of which could of laid up vessels in the boom.

At least one firm of shipbuilders, reported in Saturday's Guardian, believes the tonnage of laid up vessels could be fast, and that freight rates will

be further depressed when a substantial number of ships come on the market at the end of their time charters, in the autumn.

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## Look at what the Save and Prosper Property Fund offers you.

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2. An important Income Facility.
3. A unique 'double-your-money' guarantee.
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### A stake in property...

Property is one of the most reliable forms of investment, with a proven record of being an excellent hedge against inflation. Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations, characteristically showing sound and steady growth. Property values generally rise both as a reflection of increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole, and as a result of increased rental income in inflationary times. Property is always in demand since the supply of land is hardly ever adequate to meet contemporary needs. But to obtain full advantages of property an individual must normally be both rich and an expert in the property market. Now, however, the Save and Prosper Property Fund provides a means for almost everybody to obtain a stake in property—in bricks and mortar—for as little as £100. Together with the added benefits of life insurance and tax advantages.

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Save and Prosper Property Fund is backed by all the experience of the Save and Prosper Group. One of Britain's largest money-management organisations, founded in 1934 and currently managing funds of over £550 million for 700,000 people. The Fund is managed by a team of property experts employed by the Group and assisted by the advice of Halsey & Son, a long-established firm of surveyors, who are involved in property throughout the U.K. The Fund managers have the freedom to invest in first-class commercial and industrial properties, development projects, and other forms of property—overseas as well as in the U.K. All of which will be valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers—Cluttons, Chartered Surveyors. The object of the fund is the maximum growth of capital over the long term. This growth is achieved by the combined effect of increases in property values and the reinvestment of all net income.

### An Income Facility: up to 8% net

Through a single payment policy linked to Save and Prosper Property Fund—provided your outlay is £1,000 or more in one policy—you can choose to take a percentage as income which is paid to you half-yearly with no income tax liability. (See The Tax Position below.) You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net. The Income Facility is provided by realising an appropriate proportion of your policy at the bid price. Payment is made every six months on 30th November and 31st May. Given reasonable increases in property values, payments at the 4% and 6% rates should steadily increase and your policy should retain its value. At the 8% rate of payment some reduction in the value of the policy could be expected. In all cases a sufficient part of your policy will be realised to ensure that no payment is less than the previous one.

### The 'Double-your-money' guarantee

With a single payment policy the Company guarantees that your money will at least double after 20 years. This unique safeguard is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited. But in practice we believe it will do considerably better than that. (Which includes a not unreasonable assumed annual growth rate of 7½% (which includes increase in capital value net of tax on capital gains, and reinvested net income), £1,000 would grow to £1,950 after 10 years, to £2,810 after 15 years, and to £4,030 after 20 years.)

### Insurance cover

You also get life insurance cover with a single payment policy. Your starting cover is 200% of your premium up to age 30; 170% up to age 40; 140% if 41-45; 110% if 46-55; 100% if 56-65. If you are over 30 your cover will grow in value over the years up to twice your original outlay. Special terms are available on request if you are over 65. The object of the fund is the maximum growth of capital over the long term. This growth is achieved by the combined effect of increases in property values and the reinvestment of all net income.

### The tax position

When you take money out of the Fund, wholly, or in part through the Income Facility, you have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability. There could, however, be a surtax assessment on the increase in value of your money. But the surtax payer has no surtax liability on the Fund's reinvested income. To take out a single payment policy in Save and Prosper Property Fund now, just complete the larger Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance. Of course the future cannot be certain and property values can fall as well as rise. But, over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward.

### A monthly savings plan

Alternatively you can take out a Save-Insure-and-Prosper brilliantly successful financial scheme by which you can build up a stake in Save and Prosper Property Fund by saving a regular amount monthly. With the S.I.P. Plan you also get life insurance cover and if you are interested in an S.I.P. Plan just complete the smaller proposal form to us. We will send you all the information you need.

### FURTHER DETAILS

Unit Pricing: The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into units, a number of which are offered to your policy. All the Fund's net income is reinvested in the units. The unit price—which is quoted daily in the Press—adjusted to allow for the Fund's liability to pay on capital gains. This means you know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment: You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty, any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. From Group has arranged for the Fund to borrow money to meet any early high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The interest of policyholders to postpone repayments to them (for months in the unlikely event that this should ever prove necessary).

Charges: An initial charge of 2% is included in the offer price of units. There is a charge of 2% of the value of your holding. The costs of management and other expenses of the Fund (including those of buying and selling property) borne by the Fund.

Dividend payments: An annual report on the Fund and its property holdings is sent out in July each year. Beginning July 1971, a dividend of 10% will be paid on the units held. The price of units will be 100.0p each until 15th August, 1971, units will be credited at the prevailing offer price.

### Save and Prosper Property Fund

#### PROPOSAL FOR A

#### Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. H London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8898 Telex 21942

1. I wish to invest £\_\_\_\_\_ in a Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy and I enclose my cheque for this amount (not less than £100) in multiple of £100 payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.

2. Name of Proposer (in full) Mr/Ms/Miss \_\_\_\_\_

First name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

3. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

4. Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name and Address of your usual doctor \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you want the Income Facility? (Minimum Outlay £1,000) YES OR NO? If YES, indicate the percentage rate of payment: 4% ☐ 6% ☐ 8% ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

7. Are there any circumstances likely to affect your eligibility for insurance? STATE YES OR NO, please give details below.

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER: I declare that I am of legal age and that the foregoing information, whether in my own handwriting or not, is true and complete. I understand that the Company reserves the right to require any doctor who has attended me, or seeking information from me, to make a personal report on the insurance, and I authorise the release of such information.

98/080 \_\_\_\_\_

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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**SAVE AND PROSPER GRO**

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for permission to deal in and for quotation for the Stock now offered. The Application List will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 12th August, 1971 and will close on the same day.



## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Offer for Sale of  
£10,000,000 8 per cent. Stock 1976 at par

by

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,  
8, Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.  
Hambros Bank Limited,  
41, Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA.  
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited,  
11, Old Broad Street, London, EC2P 2HT.

Copies of the Offer for Sale and Application Forms may be obtained from any of the above or from the Brokers to the Offer for Sale:

Morgan Grenfell & Co., Limited,  
23, Great Winchester Street, London, EC2P 2AX.  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,  
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4DU.  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., Limited,  
120, Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DS.

Rowe & Pitman,  
Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5BL.  
Joseph Seaberg & Co.,  
3, Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 8DX.

مركز الأعمال



GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

# The surprise that put Trutex in top gear

## HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
450 Wilkinson's Transport	129	187	525
450 Green's Economisers	152	142	639
725 H. C. Jones	82	94	681
300 Travis & Arnold	40	124	372
2,500 Steinberg	40	62	1,550
600 Miles Radford	83	125	750
500 Bossey & Hawkes	160	205	1,025
1,750 Wearra Shoes	27	36 1/2	638
750 Cash	118	—	—
			8,121
Capital on April 17, 1971			5,000
Appreciation to date			3,121

It is a long time since I have read a report as bullish as that from Trutex, the children's wear firm that sells direct to retailers through its own sales force.

Mr. J. D. Hodgson, the chairman and managing director, told shareholders that during the last quarter of 1970 the company experienced a surprising phenomenon: "Orders for forward delivery in 1971 began pouring in to all departments at an unprecedented rate, and the volume was such that the entire spring production of one department was sold out before the (1970) year end."

Forward orders at the beginning of the current financial year were a new record—a figure far in excess of the previous record level a year ago. Moreover, this exceptionally high order rate has been maintained in comparison with last year.

It does not need an investment analyst to predict that profits of Trutex are going to be high this year. Rising costs are of course a problem in any industry, but it is reassuring to know that only about a third of the group's requirements this year are likely to be affected by increases in cloth prices. Indeed with the indications of sharply higher throughput, inflationary cost rises that are not simply passed on should be easily swallowed. It would be no surprise to see margins continue the improvement which started last year with a widening from 7.5 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

level at which profits should currently be running.

In 1970 first half profits were up by only 10 per cent; for the full year they were up by 41 per cent. That in itself tells us what sort of extra growth one could expect for the first half of the current year, but Mr Hodgson goes further.

At the half way stage the group had been talking of satisfactory orders and a greater sales turnover for the second half. The surprise upturn in sales, it seems, came in the "latter quarter" of the year to give a "strong profits finish."

I estimate that in those closing three months—normally a quiet trading period for the group—profits must have been running at annual rate equivalent to £381,000 to give the final result. This would assume that the first half 10 per cent growth rate accelerated to 20 per cent in the third quarter, where we had the surprise jump that Mr Hodgson spotlighted.

Yet for all the ebullience Trutex shares stand at a miserable 118p to give a 52 per cent dividend yield and an interest free earning rate of 0.5, which stands to improve still further this year.

It is true that since the management made the astute move of having Trutex shares listed on the "store" rather than "textiles," they have risen to a peak for the year, but the fact remains that the shares are under-rated.

By reading between the lines of the chairman's report it is in fact possible to make an educated estimate of the minimum

production, which will complement that of the parent company, will be expanded by the extension of the present factory and the installation of new plant representing a total investment by Brockhouse of about \$1 million.

These two acquisitions, made for cash, involve the investment of approximately £1.9 million and are expected to bring in a return to the Dalgety group of about £225,000 after tax.

## Dalgety in £1.9M Australian deals

Dalgety Australia, a subsidiary of Dalgety, has recently acquired an 80 per cent interest in the D/O group of companies and the installation of new plant representing a total investment by Brockhouse of about \$1 million.

These two acquisitions, made for cash, involve the investment of approximately £1.9 million and are expected to bring in a return to the Dalgety group of about £225,000 after tax.

National and Grindlays Bank of Uganda is to lend the Bank of Uganda £2 million, repayable at the end of 1975, Lord Aldington, chairman of National and Grindlays, announced at the weekend. Other terms were not disclosed.

Brookhouse buys US group

The Brookhouse Organisation, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, has bought the Great Falls Products Company, of Rochester, in the United States, through its US subsidiary, the Brookhouse Corporation of Waltham, Massachusetts.

Great Falls Products manufactures coarse tolerance, electronic components and associated metal components. The firm's

## Common currency urged

The world appears to need another currency, such as an ECU monetary unit, of equal standing with the dollar and the pound, to replace the dollar and the pound as the world's common currency.

In an editorial in the bank's quarterly review, Mr Russell Clark says it was asking too much of an international monetary system that it should enable countries to enjoy national economic sovereignty, expand world trade free of controls, and fix rates of exchange.

In joining the EEC, Britain could make a significant contribution to whatever new arrangements might emerge. Sterling's reduced role might be a blessing in disguise, but it is the problem of joining and also increased the importance of doing so.

Advantages of Common Market membership for Britain extended far beyond monetary considerations. We shall have the opportunity to improve the record of slow economic growth that has been ours for the past 25 years. The opportunities will be there; but whether or not we have the will to take them is another question. Not to go in, would be to deny ourselves even this opportunity," he said.

Final results

Owen and Robinson: 12 pc on "A" and "B" shares making 18 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £26,782 (£18,808).

# RACING GUARDIAN

## Sparkler fails in France

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Sparkler failed by half a length to win yesterday's 215,740 Prix Jacques Le Marois over a mile at Deauville. Lester Piggott appeared to have a commanding lead on Sparkler, a four-year-old, but Yves Saint-Martin conjured an unstoppable burst of speed from the four-year-old Dictus.

Rol Soleil, ridden by Jimmy Lindley on his last day before he begins his three-day suspension incurred at Newmarket, was a head behind Sparkler, at Saint-Cloud in July, Dictus was beaten a neck by Joshua.

Ballynet, trained at Newmarket by John Winter, led all the way to win the mile and quarter Prix de la Ville de Trouville, worth £2,720 to the winner. Brian Taylor never looked like losing. Ballynet, who won by two lengths from another English runner, Comedy Star, ridden by Lester Piggott, Comedy Star is the former Engelhard-owned horse who was bought for Mr Syd Everitt for 23,000 guineas at the Newmarket July sales.

Ryan Price had to suffer once again when Good Bond failed by three quarters of a length to land the valuable William Hill Gold Cup at Redcar on Saturday.

Caius, second in the race last year, carried a 4lb. penalty to a well-deserved success, but Good Bond has been particularly hard to place since he won the 2,000 Guineas Trial at Ascot.

He is just not good enough to win the valuable weight-for-age race, and the handicapper does not give him much chance, especially in races confined to horses of his own age. It did appear as if he had a chance had at last come when from another English runner, Comedy Star, ridden by Lester Piggott, Comedy Star is the former Engelhard-owned horse who was bought for Mr Syd Everitt for 23,000 guineas at the Newmarket July sales.

## Nottingham

COURSE POINTERS: Peter Walwyn, who has only one runner—King of the Castle (4.15)—heads the trialists' table at this left-hand track where high-draw horses are favoured over live and fast runners. The 1000 Guineas Trial is won by Mr R. N. Richmond, who has the measure of the field.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good.

15 — GOLWICK PARK SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O: 11m: 1 (11) 235,000 Landlord (D) W. Marshall 4-9-7. 2 (11) 000,000 New Member L. Kennard 6-5-2. 3 (11) 34-113 Daniel (D, SF) Dunlop 6-5-0. 4 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 5 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 6 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 7 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 8 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 9 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 10 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 11 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 12 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 13 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 14 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 15 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2.

SELECTIONS

15 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
2 45 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
3 15 Open Arms 4 45 EL DRAC (nap)

15 — GOLWICK PARK SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O: 11m: 1 (11) 235,000 Landlord (D) W. Marshall 4-9-7. 2 (11) 000,000 New Member L. Kennard 6-5-2. 3 (11) 34-113 Daniel (D, SF) Dunlop 6-5-0. 4 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 5 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 6 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 7 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 8 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 9 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 10 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 11 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 12 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 13 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 14 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 15 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2.

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SELECTIONS

15 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
2 45 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
3 15 Open Arms 4 45 EL DRAC (nap)

15 — GOLWICK PARK SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O: 11m: 1 (11) 235,000 Landlord (D) W. Marshall 4-9-7. 2 (11) 000,000 New Member L. Kennard 6-5-2. 3 (11) 34-113 Daniel (D, SF) Dunlop 6-5-0. 4 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 5 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 6 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 7 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 8 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 9 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 10 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 11 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 12 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 13 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 14 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2. 15 (11) 44-040 Camilla Wray 5-8-2.

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SELECTIONS

15 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
2 45 Camel Bay 3 45 Royal Scene (nb)  
3 15 Open Arms 4 45 EL DRAC (nap)

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